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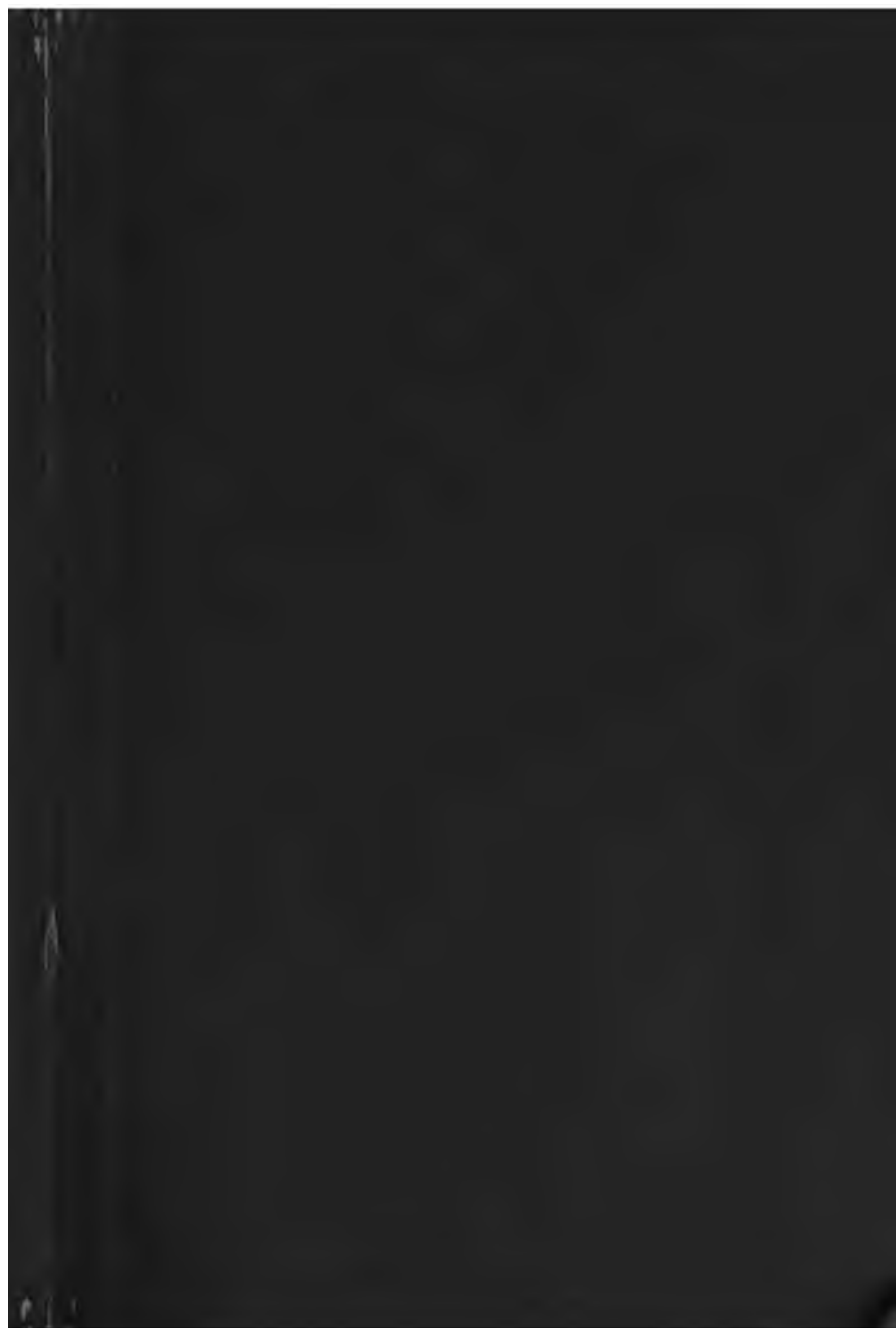
FIRST
READINGS IN LATIN

G. F. H. SYKES



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FIRST READINGS IN LATIN

WITH VOCABULARIES

AND A SHORT ACCIDENCE

By G. F. H. SYKES, B.A.

AUTHOR OF "GRAMMAR THROUGH ANALYSIS," ETC.



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PREFACE.

THE object and plan of this book will be easily understood after looking at its contents. These are arranged so as to give learners in Latin a series of reading lessons suited to their stage of progress. Thus, the Introductory Sentences may be read as soon as the nouns are learnt; Section II. will require the adjectives; and the remaining sections the regular verbs, pronouns, and irregular verbs in the order here given. It may be thought that the pronouns are postponed later than is necessary, but it is well known that the regular verbs are much more easily mastered than the pronouns, excepting only the personal.

To bring these lessons within the range of the pupils' understanding, the English of all the parts of speech that they have not yet learnt is inserted between the lines, and also the English of all uncommon words. The vocabularies contain only those words which it is worth while for a beginner to commit to memory. In every extract words that have already occurred have their vocabulary indicated by the insertion of its number, so that the turning up of words is merely a refreshing of the memory, and the useless labour often expended on dictionaries is entirely avoided.

The idea of the book is perhaps due to some remarks, over which I have often pondered, by the late Professor Long. He strongly advised that boys should begin to read Latin authors at the earliest possible stage, and also commended the methods described by Ascham in "The Schoolmaster." For twenty-five years I have watched the difficulties boys meet with in attacking a Latin author, and have here endeavoured to make the attack more successful by rendering the approaches easier.

The cardinal point in Ascham's method is that all extracts rendered into English should be put back into Latin after a little interval. It will be found, I trust, that the prose extracts here selected are well suited for this purpose; but I would not attempt this exercise until the pupils have learnt the regular verbs and are reading Section III. They may then very usefully write out the English of the prose extracts in Section II., and turn them back into Latin either *viva voce* or in writing.

While the book has been in preparation, the first three sections have been already used by myself and others with very satisfactory results. The following advantages may be expected from a thorough use of the contents. The pupils will become gradually and early accustomed to the phraseology of the Latin authors; they will have their memories stocked with the words most frequently occurring, and will speedily become familiar with the commoner Syntax rules.

The Syntax rules have been thrown into the simplest form, and special numbers have been inserted as references to them, so that the pupil can be at no loss as to their application.

A condensed Latin Accidence is added at the end, which will be handy as a means of reference. If the printed pages containing the Latin Accidence should be worn out in process of learning, teachers may like to know that they can find it arranged nearly in the same way in the form of cards, published for me by Messrs. Relfe, of Aldersgate Street.

Still the book is complete in itself as a first Latin book. For private use, and with only a few pupils, a teacher could easily dictate English sentences founded on the extracts, so as to do without an exercise-book.

G. F. H. SYKES.

WOODFORD,
October 25th, 1880.

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FIRST READINGS IN LATIN.

SECTION I.

INTRODUCTORY SENTENCES.

[The examples in this Section require only a knowledge of the nouns in the corresponding vocabularies and their declensions. The verbs have the root separated from the personal endings, that the teacher may have an opportunity of showing the force of those endings.]

1. EXAMPLES ON RULES 3 & 4.

I-t Romam. I-mus Corinthum. I-tis dōmum.

He goes We go You go

Vēni-o Londinium. Vēni-tis rus. I-s Florentiam.

I am You come Thou art
coming going

Ad mensam vēni-t. In silvam i-tis. Per undas*
he comes.

natā-tis. Dōmum i-mus in Africam. Circum urbem
you swim.

* EXAMPLE OF PARSING A NOUN.

Undas is the accusative case, plural number, of a feminine noun of the 1st or A declension, from nominative *unda*, genitive *undae*, signifying waves; rule for gender, usually fem.; for case, governed by the preposition *per*, derived from †; English derivative redundant.

† As soon as the pupil is advanced enough let him fill in the derivations, wherever possible.

i-t. Sub arbōres vēni-t. In undas ī-tis. Dōmum i-t
per silvam. Ad arbōrem vēnī-tis.

2. EXAMPLES ON RULES 1, 3, 4, 5, & 6.

[N.B. The plain figures refer to the Vocabularies, those in brackets to the Syntax Rules.]

Mille passūs ambūla-nt. Decem pedes sali-t. Sex
thousand [6] they walk. Ten [6] he jumps. Six
horas dormi-s. Viginti annos vivi-t. Quadraginta
[6] thou sleepest. Twenty [6] it lives. forty
passūs in urbem ī-mus. Turris centum pedes in mare
[6] 1 hundred [6]
protenditur. Quinque horas per silvam ī-mus. Miles
stretches. Five [6] 1
octoginta passūs procēdi-t.
eighty [6] advances.

3. EXAMPLES ON RULE 7 AND THE PRECEDING.

Arbōrem caedi-mus. Arbōres seri-tis. Pāter
1 we are hewing. you are planting.
filium dōmum porta-t. Navis milites porta-t. Aquam
[4] is carrying. 2
in urbem portā-mus. Decem annos urbem obside-nt.
1 Ten 2 [6] they besiege.
Epistolam ad patrem scribi-t. Māter filium in silvam
1 he writes. 1
mitti-t. Per māre navem mitti-mus. Epistolas ad filium
sends. 1 2
Romam mitti-tis. Quatuor horas per undas nata-t.
[3] Four 2 [6] 1 1 he swims.
Militem ad māre dūci-t.
2 1 2 he leads.

4. EXAMPLES ON RULES 9 & 10.

Patris arborem caedi-mus. Filii canem porta-t.
 3 1 we are hewing. 3 he carries.
 Partem navium in mare mitti-t. Matris epistolam
 3 1 2 he sends. 3 3
 legi-mus. Urbis mur-os vide-nt. Tectum domus
 we are reading. 1 they see. 1
 incendi-t. Filiorum epistolae patrem delecta-nt. Sex
 he sets on fire. 3 3 3 delight. Six
 partes silvae caedi-t. Puellae manum vide-mus. Naves
 1 he hews. we see. 3
 maris undas seca-nt. Per silvae arbores viam inveni-mus.
 2 1 cut. 1 1 1 we find.
 Per urbis vias decem horas i-t.
 1 1 ten 1 [6] he goes.

5. EXAMPLES ON RULES 16, 17, 18, & 20.

Domum patri aedifica-mus. Cani carnem da-t.
 1 3 [16] we are building. 4 [16] he gives.
 Mater Romae est. Urbi murum circum-da-t. Athenis
 3 [20] is. 1 4 he puts round. [20]
 navis facta est. Epistolas matri scribi-mus. Turris
 made is.
 3 was made. 3 3 we are writing. 2
 regi est. Servus domino pare-t. Rex militibus
 is
 [18] belongs. [17] obeys. 2 [17]
 impera-t. Puella Carthagini nata est. Pater arborem
 born is
 gives orders. 4 [20] was born. 3 1
 filio da-t. Filiae matribus pare-nt. Haec domus patri
 3 [16] gives. 3 [17] obey. This 1 3

FORM FOR PARSING A NOUN.

is the case, number, of a noun of
 the or declension, from nominative , genitive
 , signifying ; rule for gender , for case
 derived from ; English derivative ,

est. Amicus amico semper adest. Rēgis terrae bellum

[17] ^{is near.} stands by. [9] [16]

infert.

he brings into.

he makes.

6. EXAMPLES ON RULES 21, 22, 23, & 32.

Romā abi-t. Ex urbe rus i-mus. Mater in
[21] he goes away. 1 1 [4] we are going. 3

dōmo mane-t. Senex de muro cecidi-t. Naves a terrā
1 remains. 4 fell. 3 5

solvu-nt. Ranae in aquā nata-nt. Populū metu
they loose. 3 swim. [23]

libera-t. Sub undis saxa sunt. Corintho domum i-mus.
he frees. 1 are. 1 [21] 1 [4] we go.

Valerium senatu move-nt. De turre saxa dejiciu-nt.
[23] they move. they throw down.

A terrā in mārē ruu-nt. Exercitum itinēre prohibe-nt.
5 1 2 they rush. [23] they hinder.

Domini servos vinculis libera-nt.
5 5 [23] free.

7. EXAMPLES ON RULES 25, 26, 27, & 31.

Arbor a patre caesa est. Pater arbōrem secūri
1 6 3 ^{felled is} was felled. [26]

cecidit. Murus a militibus aedificātus est. Milites
felled. 4 2 ^{built is} has been built. 2

murum ferro diruēru-nt. Aestate folia crescu-nt; hieme
4 [26] demolished. [31] grow [31]

cadu-nt. Hortum sex talentis ēmi-t. Illo anno
they fall. six [27] he bought. That 2 [31]

urbem delēvi-t. Agros auro vendīdi-t. Agri a patribus
1 he destroyed. [27] he sold.

quinque talentis vendīti sunt. Filiae vestem acu
five [27] ^{sold are} were sold. 5 [26]

pingu-nt. Vestis a filiabus* acu picta est. Sex horis
paint *embroidered is*
 embroider. was embroidered. Six 2 [31]
 dōmus vento dirūta est.
thrown down is
 1 was thrown down.

FORM FOR PARSING A NOUN.

is the case, number, of a noun
 of the or declension, from nominative ,
 genitive ,signifying ; rule for gender ; for
 case ; derived from ; English derivative .

* Ablative plural of filia. The dative and ablative plural of the first declension are occasionally formed in -abus.

SECTION II.

[The passages in this Section require a knowledge of the nouns and adjectives in the Vocabularies, with their declensions. Quantities are marked only in words not to be found in the Vocabularies. If a word occurs twice in the same extract, the number of the Vocabulary is given only the first time.]

8. HORATIUS COOCLES DEFENDS THE BRIDGE OVER THE TIBER.

In bello contra Porsenam, Horatius Coclēs solus
⁶ pontem ⁵ ligneum defendit, et hostes *together held* cohibuit, donec
defended *held back*
 pons a tergo ruptus esset. Deinde cum armis Tiberim
⁶ *broken was* *had been broken.* After that
 transāvit.
across swam.

9. THE BRAVE MAN'S HOME IS EVERYWHERE.

Omne solum forti* patria est, ut piscibus aequor,
[16] is as [16]

Ut volucris, vacuo quicquid in orbe p̄atet.
[16] whatever 6 is open.

• **EXAMPLE OF PARSING AN ADJECTIVE.**

Fortis is the dative case, singular number, masculine gender, of an adjective of the 3rd or I declension, positive degree, from nominative *fortis*, *forte*, genitive *fortis*, agreeing with *viris*, understood, signifying brave; comparative *fortior*, *fortius*, superlative *fortissimus*, a, um, derived from † ; English derivative, *fortitude*.

† See note on p. 1.

10. SECESSION OF THE PLEBS FROM ROME.

[Menenius Agrippa prevails upon the discontented Plebeians to return to Rome by relating the Fable of the Belly and the Limbs.]

Plebs quondam Romae seditionem fēcit, quēsta,
 once upon [20] made having
 a time complained
 quod tributis et militia a senatu exhaustirētur. Magna
 that [26] [26] 6 6 it was being
 exhausted.
 pars plebis urbem reliquit et in montem trans Anienem
 4 1 left 8 1 Anio
 amnem secessit. Tum patres turbāti, Menenium
apart went
withdrew. 3 the Senate being troubled
 Agrippam misērunt ad plebem, qui eam. senatui
 sent 1 *who* that he it [16]
 conciliāret. Hic iis inter alia fabulam narrāvit
This
 might gain over. He to them (things) related
 de ventre et membris humani corporis; qua plebs
 by which
 commōta est, ut in urbem rediret.
moved is *back go.*
 was moved that 1 1 it should return.

11. VALERIUS HELPED BY A RAVEN.

Quum Marcus Valerius adversus Gallum proces-
 against *forth had*
 sisset, corvus ei supra dextrum brachium sēdit. Mox
gone *to him* *sat*
 advanced his upon perched
 idem corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos verberāvit.
 the same [26] 8 [26] lashed
 Ita non solum victoriam Valerio sed etiam nomen
 [16]
 dedit. Nam postea Corvus est dictus.
is *said*
 he gave. after this he was called.

12. THE ORIGIN OF AGRICULTURE.

Primus aratra manu sollerti fēcit Osiris,

4 [26] skilful made

Et teneram ferro sollicitāvit humum.

8 7 [26] stirred

Primus inexpertae commisit semina terrae,

untried committed 5 [16]

Pomaeque non notis lēgit ab arboribus.

11 gathered 6 1

Hic docuit teneram palis adjungere vitem,

this [16]
he taught stakes to join

Hic viridem durā caedere falce comam.

this to cut [26]
He to prune

13. THE DEATH OF POMPEY.

[In the year 48 B.C. Pompey and Caesar were fighting for the supremacy at Rome; a great battle took place at Pharsalia, in the north of Greece, in which Pompey was defeated.]

Pompeius a Caesare fugātus Alexandriam

6 having been put to flight

petiit, ut a rege Aegypti, cui tutor a senatu dātus

sought
went to that 5 to whom 6 given

fuerat propter juvenilem ejus aetatem, accipēret

he had been his he might receive

auxilia. Qui fortunam māgis quam amicitiam secūtus

Who rather having followed

occidit Pompeium, caput ejus et annulum Caesari mīsit.

slew his [16] sent

FORM FOR PARSING AN ADJECTIVE.

is the case, number, gender, of
an adjective of the declension(s), degree, from
nominative, genitive, agreeing with, signi-
fying; comparative, superlative; derived
from; English derivative.

Quo conspecto Caesar etiam lacrimas fudisse
 Which having been beheld 11 to have shed
 dicĭtur, tanti viri intuens caput et generi quondam sui.
 is said beholding 8 formerly

14. THE FOX AND THE CROW.

Quum de fenestrā corvus raptum caseum
 11 10 11 snatched

Comesse vellet, celsā residens arbore,
 To eat wished settling 1

Vulpes hunc vidit, deinde sic coepit lōqui :

this
 him saw then began to speak

O qui tuarum, corve, pennarum est nitor,
 what 11 is brilliance

Quantum decōris corpore et vultu gēris :
 How much [10] [32] 8 thou wearest

Si vocem habēres, nulla prior ales fōret.
 thou hadst would be

At ille stultus, dum vult vocem ostendēre,
 that he wishes to show

Emisit ore caseum, quem celerīter
out sent
 let go [23] which quickly

Dolosa vulpes avidis rapuit dentibus.
 snatched [26]

15. DESCRIPTION OF SCYTHIA.

[Among the ancients Scythia was the name for the south of Russia and that part of Western Asia that is in the same latitude.]

Scythia multum in longitudinem et latitudinem pātet.
much 1 8 extends

Hominibus inter se nulli fines : neque enim
 [18] (there are) themselves 14

agrum exercent, nec domus illis ulla aut tectum aut
work
 7 till 1 to them 4

sedes est, armenta et pecora semper pascentibus, et
 (there) is 5 feeding
 per incultas solitudines errāre solitis. Uxores
 1 untilled to wander accustomed
 liberosque secum in plaustris vehunt, quibus pro
themselves with
 with them 6 they carry which
 domibus utuntur. Justitia gentis ingenii culta
 1. they use (is) cultivated
 non legibus. Nullum scelus apud eos furto gravius.
 11 14 them (is) [30]

16. BEAUTY QUICKLY FADES.

Quam cito purpureos deperdit terra colores;
 13 ruddy loses 5
 Quam cito formosas populus alba comas;
 13 12
 Quam jacet, infirmæ venere ubi fata senectæ
 13 lies have come
 Qui prior Eleo 'st carcere missus equus!
is
 That 14 has been [21] sent
 Vidi jam juvenem, premēret quum senior aetas
 I have seen ere now pressed 11 13
 Maerentem stultos præterisse dies.
 Mourning (that) 14 have passed
 Crudeles divi! serpens novus exuit annos:
 gods casts off 2
 Formæ non ullam fata dedere moram.
 [16] 11 16 have given

FORM FOR PARSING AN ADJECTIVE.

is the case, number, gender, of an
 adjective of the declension(s), degree, from
 nominative, genitive, agreeing with, sig-
 nifying; comparative, superlative; derived
 from; English derivative.

17. CAESAR'S FIRST LANDING IN BRITAIN.

Nostris militibus cunctantibus maxime propter alti-
 2 [34] delaying chiefly 13
 tudinem maris, qui decimæ legionis aquilam ferēbat
 2 he who bore
 contestatus deos ut ea res legioni feliciter eveniret.
 having called out come
 to witness that this deed [16] might result
Desilite, inquit, com-militōnes nisi vultis aquilam hostibus
 down leap said he with-soldiers you wish [16]
prodere; ego certe meum rei publicae atque imperatori
 to betray I (surely) at least [16]
officium praestitēro. Hoc quum magna voce
 shall have performed this 11 loud 14 [26]
 dixisset se ex navi projecit atque in hostes
 he had said himself 6 3 forth threw 1
 aquilam ferre coepit.
 to bear began.

18. THE WORK OF TIME.

Longa dies homini docuit pārēre leones;
16 16[17] has taught to obey
Longa dies molli saxa perēdit aqua;
16 6 through has eaten 3 [26]
Annus in apricis matūrat collibus uvas;
2 on sunny ripens
Annus agit certā lucīda signa vice.
2 drives bright change [26]

19. DESCRIPTION OF VESONTIO, OR
BESANCON.

[A town on the river Doubs, in the east of France.]

Omnium rerum, quae ad bellum usui erant, summa
9 17 which 1 5 [19] were

Qui regeret certis finibus arva, lapis.

That might rule 18 15 [26]

Non acies, non ira fuit, non bella, nec ense
there was 5 15

Immiti saevus duxerat arte faber.

Ruthless ^{had drawn}
had forged [26]

Nunc Jove sub domino caedes et vulnera
6 5 there are
semper;
6

Nunc mare, nunc leti multa reperta via 'st.

2 ^{is}
been found 4 has been

21. THE DEFEAT OF CATILINE'S CONSPIRACY.

L. Sergius Catilina, nobilissimi generis vir sed
[11] 13 11

ingenio pravissimo, ad delendam patriam conjuravit cum
^{to destroying} ^{with oaths}
to destroy 9 conspired 8
15 [33]

quibusdam, claris quidem, sed audacibus viris. A
certain 11 13 6

Cicerone urbe expulsus est. Socii ejus deprehensi
^{outriven is} ^{having been}
1 [23] he was driven out his caught

in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio, altero consule,
^{strangled are}
6 16 were strangled 6

Catilina ipse proelio victus est et interfectus.

^{conquered is}
himself [26] was conquered slain.

22. THE FALL OF ICARUS.

[Daedalus had fitted himself and his son Icarus with wings, that they might escape from Crete through the air. He warned his son to fly neither too high nor too low, but his advice was neglected.]

Tum puer audaci coepit gaudere volatu
10 21 began to delight [26]

Deseruitque dncem, caelique cupidine tactus,
forsook 12 [15] [26] touched,

Aktius egit iter. Rapidi vicinia solis
mors high drove
too high worked 6 scorching

Mollit odorātas, pennarum vincula, ceras.
softens scented 14 6

Tabuērant ceræ : nudos quatit ille lacertos,
Had wasted shakes he

Remigioque carens non ullas percipit auras :
[29] oar-work 12 wanting 11 15 feels

Oraque caeruleā, patrium clamantia nomen,
14 12 azure calling out 11

Excipiuntur aquā, quae nomen traxit ab illo.

Are caught 3 [26] which 11 *drew* took 6 him

At pater infelix, nec jam pater, *Icare*, dixit—
14 3 *nor now* said
and no longer

Icare, dixit, *ubi es?* *Quae te regione*
said 16 art thou? In what thee

requiram?
shall I look for?

Icare! dicēbat; pennas conspexit in undis,
kept on saying 14 he spied [6] 1

Devōitque suas artes, corpusque sepulcro
Cursed 13 20 10

Condidit; et tellus a nomine dicta sepulti.
Laid up 20 6 11 (is) called of the buried
(boy)

SECTION III.

[The lessons in this Section require the pupil to know, in addition to the nouns and adjectives, the conjugation of the verb *esse* and the regular verbs; also those forms of irregular verbs which are like the regular. References to some of the common Syntax rules are occasionally omitted.]

23. THE BRAVERY OF THE ATHENIANS AT THE BATTLE OF MARATHON.

[Marathon is twenty-two miles north of Athens. The battle was fought in the year 490 a.c., when 10,000 Athenians defeated the whole Persian host.]

Atheniensibus in pugnam euntibus magna alacritas
 [18] 1 going 10
 animorum fuit, adeo ut, quum mille passus inter duas
 to such 11 [41] 2 15
 a degree
 acies essent, citato cursu ante jactum sagittarum ad
 20 quickened [26] 1
 hostem venerint. Nec audaciae ejus eventus defuit: pug-
 17 they came. 15 that
 natum est enim tanta virtute, ut hinc viros, inde
 15 [26] on this side 13 on that side
 pecudes putares.* Victi Persae in naves confugerunt.
 Conquered 1 3 fled

* EXAMPLE OF PARSING A VERB.

Putares is the active voice, subjunctive mood, past tense, singular number, second person, of a transitive verb of the 1st or 4 conjugation; principal parts, *puto, putavi, putatum, putare*; signifying you would think, agreeing with its subject *tu* understood; reason for mood, governed by *ut*, derived from †; English derivative *putative*.

† See Note on p. 1.

24. THE LOVE OF PLUNDER.

Ferrea non Venerem, sed praedam saecula laudant ;

11

11

Praeda tamen multis est operata malis.

20 has had to do with [17]

Praeda feras acies cinxit discordibus armis :

20

8

Hinc cruor, hinc caedes, mors propiorque venit.

20

12

Praeda vago jussit geminare pericula ponto

has bidden to double

Bellica quum dubiis rostra dedit ratibus.

Warlike

11

unsteady

has given

[26]

25. PISISTRATUS MAKES HIMSELF MASTER
OF ATHENS (560 B.C.).

[Pisistratus lived soon after the time of Solon ; he made many efforts to gain supreme power, but was foiled by the rivalry of his fellow-citizens.]

Athenis Pisistratus tyrannidem per dolum occupat.

[20]

the supreme power 1

Lacerato * corpore in publicum progreditur : advocata

[34]

14

1

[34]

concione, vulnera populo ostendit : de crudelitate prin-

20

16 [16]

10

cipum, a quibus haec se passum (esse) simula-

6

whom these (wounds) (that) he had suffered

bat, queritur : adduntur vocibus lacrimae, et invidiosa

14

[16] words

13

* EXAMPLE OF PARSING A PARTICIPLE.

Lacerato is the ablative case, singular number, neuter gender, of a perfect participle of the 1st and 2nd declensions, from nominative *laceratus*, a, um, genitive *lacerati*, as, i, signifying mangled, agreeing with *corpore*, derived from a transitive verb of the 1st or 4 conjugation ; principal parts, *lacerare*, *avi*, *ditum*, are ; derived from *lacer* ; English derivative *lacerate*.

oratione multitudo credula accenditur ;
 [26] (in consequence of)
 amore populi invisum se senatui affirmat: obtinet
 [16] 16 (to be) himself 6 [16]
 ad custodiam corporis sui satellitum auxilium, per quos
 1 14 person 13 13 1 whom
 occupata tyrannide per annos xxxiii regnavit.
 [34] 1 2

26. THE POWER OF A WITCH.

Hanc ego de caelo ducentem sidera vidi ;

This

Her I 6 22 have seen,

Fluminis haec rapidi carmine vertit iter.

19 she 22 [26] 6

Haec cantu finditque solum Manesque sepulcris

She [26] 12 9 12 22 [23]

Elicit, et tepido devocat ossa rogo.

down calls [23]

Jam tenet infernas magico stridore catervas ;

[26]

Jam jubet adpersas lacte referre pedem.

sprinkled [26] to draw back 2

Quum libet, haec tristi depellit nubila caelo :

11 [41] it pleases (her) she *down drives* clouds 22 [23]

4 Quum libet, aestivo convocat orbe nives.
 of summer *together calls* 9 season [31]

27. THE BRAVERY OF CYNAEGIRUS AT MARATHON.

[For the battle of Marathon see Lesson 23.]

Cynaegiri, militis Atheniensis, gloria magnis scrip-

2

10

FORM FOR PARSING A VERB.

is the voice, mood, tense,
 number, person, of a verb of the conjugation ; principal parts, ; signifying , agreeing with its subject ; reason for mood, ; derived from ; English derivative .

torum laudibus celebrata est: qui post proelii innumeras
 [26] who countless
 caedes, quum fugientes hostes ad naves egisset, onus-
 20 11 [41] 17 1 3 he had driven
 tam navem dextra manu tenuit, nec prius dimisit, quam
 3 11 4 [26] 26 15 before let go that
 manum amitteret: tum quoque, amputata dextra,
 4 [46] 10 11 [34]
 navem sinistra comprehendit: quam et ipsam quum
 which
 he seized and this also itself 11
 amisisset, ad postremum morsu navem detinuit.
 he had lost [41] 1 at last [26]

28. THE TWO MULES AND THE ROBBERS.

Muli gravati sarcinis ibant duo:
 laden [26] were going
 Unus ferebat fiscos cum pecunia,
 was carrying baskets 8
 Alter tumentes multo saccos hordeo.
 21 20 [26]
 Ille onere dives celsâ cervice eminet
That
 The former [26] 14 [26]
 Clarumque collo jactat tintinnabulum,
 21 [26] bell
 Comes quieto sequitur et placido gradu.
 [26]
 Subito latrones ex insidiis advolant,
 6

FORM FOR PARSING A PARTICIPLE.

is the case, number, gender, of a
 participle of the declension(s), from nominative
 , genitive , signifying , agreeing with
 , derived from a verb of the conjugation ;
 principal parts, derived from ; English deri-
 vative .

Interque caedem ferro mulum sauciant,

15 12 20 7 [26]

Diripiunt nummos, negligunt vile hordeum.

Spoliatus igitur casus quum fleret suos:

The plundered (mule) 11 [41] 13

Equidem, inquit alter, *me contemplor gaudio*,

For my part said 21 myself contemplate [26]

Nam nil amisi, nec sum laesus vulnere.

11 I have lost 15 hurt 20 [26]

29. THE BRAVERY OF SEXTIUS BACULUS.

Erat aeger in praesidio relictus Publius Sextius
left

Baculus, qui primum pilum apud Caesarem duxerat,
who 12 company 15 in Caesar's army 26

cujus mentionem superioribus proeliis fecimus, ac
of whom 21 former we have made

diem jam quintum cibo caruerat. Hic diffisus suae
16 [6] 26 [29] He despairing of 13

atque omnium saluti inermis ex tabernaculo prodit:
17 9 [17] [2] 6 tent forth goes

videt imminere hostes atque in summo rem esse
[38] 17 [8] 17 19 17 the cause

discrimine: capit arma a proximis atque in porta con-
8 6 17

sistit. Consequuntur hunc centuriones ejus cohortis
him that

quae in statione erat: paullisper una proelium sustinent.
which on duty for a short time 27

Relinquit animus Sextium gravibus acceptis vulneribus:
23 15 having been 20 [34]
received

aegre per manus tractus servatur. Hoc spatio interposito,
with 1 4 This 19 having been
difficulty interposed

reliqui sese confirmant tantum ut in munitionibus
19 themselves 23

consistere audeant speciemque defensorum praebeant.
[40] 12

30. THE SHEEP, THE DOG, AND THE WOLF.

Solent mendaces luere poenas malefici.

*to wash**to pay*

evildoers.

Calumniator ab ove quum peteret canis,

False accuser 6

11

[41]

4

Quem commodasse panem se contenderet,

himself

Which had lent

that he

Lupus citatus testis non unum modo

11

Deberi dixit, verum affirmavit decem.

[38]

but

25

Ovis damnata falso testimonio,

[26]

Quod non debebat, solvit. Post paucos dies

What 11

paid.

27

16

Bidens jacentem in fovea conspexit lupum.

Two teeth

Sheep

a pitfall spied

Hæc, inquit, merces fraudis a superis datur.

This he said

6

31. JULIUS CAESAR, IN HIS SECOND INVASION
OF BRITAIN, CROSSES THE THAMES.

(B.C. 54.)

Caesar ad flumen Thamesim in fines Cassivellauni

1

19

1

16

exercitum duxit: quod flumen uno omnino loco pedibus,

6

26

which 19

in all 19

[32] 2 [26]

atque hoc aegre transiri poterat. Eo quum venisset,

17

this

with

be crossed

could. Thither

11

he had

come

animum advertit ad alteram fluminis ripam magnas

to turned

23

he noticed (that) 1 at

21

19

19

10

esse copias hostium instructas. Sed ea celeritate atque

[8]

17

drawn up.

11 such

[26]

17

eo impetu milites ierant, quum capite solo ex aquâ

such

2

had gone

11

[26] 13

8

6

3

exstarent, ut hostes impetum legionum atque equitum
 out stood 23 17 17 17
 sustinere non possent, ripasque dimitterent ac se fugae
 29 11 could 19 12 forsook 29 them-
 selves
 mandarent.

32. APPARITION OF ROMULUS.

[In coming from Alba Longa, an older town south-east of Rome, Proculus saw Romulus appear like a god. He told him that there was to be no lamentation for him, but that the people were to worship him as the god Quirinus.]

Sed Proculus Longa veniebat Julius Alba,

11 [21] 24 [21]

Lunaque fulgebat, nec facis usus erat,

12 15 19

Quum subito motu saepes tremuere sinistrae.

11 [26] trembled 27

Rettulit ille gradus, horrueruntque comae.

Drew back he 28 12 12

Pulcher et humano major trabeaque decorus

[2] 10 [2] royal robe [26] 12 [2]

Romulus in mediâ visus adesse viâ,

6 [35] seemed 4

Et dixisse simul *Prohibe lugere Quirites,*

8 30 the Romans,

Nec violent lacrimis numina nostra suis.

15 [47] 13 [26] 17 13

Tura ferant, placentque novum pia turba Quirinum,

let them [47] 16

bring

Et patrias artes militiamque colant.

8 22 20 10 12 [47]

Jussit, et in tenues oculis evanuit auras.

He gave 8 1 11 [23] vanished from 22

command

33. THE WAR-CHARIOTS OF THE BRITONS.

Genus hoc est ex essēdis pugnae: primo per omnes

21 this 6 war-chariots 23 1 9

Quaeso, tam angustam talis vir ponis domum?

I pray 13 1

Utinam, inquit, veris hanc amicis impleam.

Would that, he said this 5 [26] [45]

35. THE POET'S WORTH.

[In a speech on behalf of the poet Archias, Cicero gives reasons why a poet is to be held in esteem.]

Sit igitur, iudices, sanctum apud vos, humanissimos
[47] 28 15 you 10
homines, hoc poetae nomen, quod nulla unquam
15 this 11 which 14 [17]

barbaria violavit. Saxa et solitudines voci re-
barbarous nation 32 6 8 15 14

spondent, bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur atque
uncouth 26 [26] 17

consistunt: nos instituti rebus optimis, non poetarum
are stopped we, trained 17 [26] 11

voce moveamur? Homerum Colophonii civem esse
14 [38] Homer the men of Colophon [8]

dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminii re-
30 13 the Chians 13 the men of Salamis

petunt, Smyrnaei vero suum esse confirmant: itaque
the men of Smyrna 13 29 11 12

etiam delubrum ejus in oppido dedicaverunt: permulti
11 shrine his 6 19 very many

alii praeterea pugnant inter se atque contendunt.
10 23 15 themselves 17 30

Ergo illi alienum, quia poeta fuit, post mortem etiam
they 27 24 11

expetunt: nos hunc vivum, qui et voluntate et legibus
we this (man) who 8 [26] 8 16

noster est, repudiamus?
17

36. THE DEATH OF REMUS.

[Romulus had traced the line for the walls of Rome, and ordered that any one who crossed it should be killed; Remus in mockery leaped over the wall, and was at once killed.]

Laeti jaciunt fundamina cives,
the foundations 35

Et novus exiguo tempore murus erat ;

8 16 20 [31] 4

Hoc Celer urget opus, quem Romulus ipse vocārat,

This whom himself

Sintque, Celer, curas, dixerat ista tuas.

[47] 12 [19] 30 those (things) 14

Nec quis aut muros, aut factam vomere fossam

Nor let any one 15 4 15 made [26]

Transeat : audentem talia dede neci.

Across go (any one) 29 34 [16]

Quod Remus ignorans humiles contemnere muros

Which 4

Coept, et His populus, dicere, tutus erit ?

Began, 8 With these 6 30

Nec mora, transiluit : rutro Celer occupat ausum.

15 16 he leapt over : with his attacks having
spade (him) dared

Ille premit duram sanguinolentus humum.

He (Remus) 33 12 blood-stained 12

Haec ubi rex didicit, lacrimas introrsus obortas

These (things) 16 5 learnt 13 within that started
up.

Devorat, et clausum pectore vulnus habet.

8 shut [32] 20 33

Flere palam non vult, exemplaue fortia servat

28 11 he wishes 12 9 29

Siquis meos muros transeat hostis, ait.

14 12 17 4 may cross 17 he says.

Dat tamen exequias : nec jam suspendere fletum

30 24 funeral rites : 15 26 to refrain from

Sustinet, et pietas dissimulata patet.

29 8

Osculaue applicuit posito suprema feretro,

12 he imprinted laid out the bier [16]

Atque ait Invito, frater adempte, vale !

17 says (from me) taken away farewell

37. THE DESIRE OF PRAISE.

Nullam virtus aliam mercedem laborum periculorum-

14 23 10 30 24

SECTION IV.

[The lessons in this Section require a knowledge of the nouns, adjectives, regular verbs, and pronouns.]

38. A LETTER FROM CICERO TO HIS WIFE TERENTIA.

[This was written after the battle of Pharsalia, B.C. 48.]

	Tullius	Terentiae	suae	salutem	dicit.	In	maximis	
				13			29	30
meis	doloribus	excruciat	me*	valetudo	Tulliae	nostrae.		
17								17
De	qua†	nihil	est	quod	ad	te	plura	scribam; tibi
10		nothing	is	that				[43] 16
		there is no reason why						
enim	aeque	magnae	curae	esse	certo	scio.	Quod	me
15					10	36 [19]	That	[38]

*EXAMPLE OF PARSING ANY PRONOUN EXCEPT A RELATIVE.

Me is the accusative case, singular number, masculine gender, of a personal pronoun, from nominative *ego*, genitive *mei*, signifying *me*; reason for case, object of *excruciat*.

†EXAMPLE OF PARSING A RELATIVE PRONOUN.

Qua is the ablative case, singular number, feminine gender, of a relative pronoun, from nominative *qui, quae, quod*, genitive *cujus*, signifying *whom*; reason for case governed by *de*, agreeing with its antecedent *Tulliae*.

pius vultis accedere, video ita esse faciendum. Etiam
 you wish [38] 29 11 *(that) is doing (for me)* 11
 that I must do
 ante fecissem, sed me multa impediverunt quae
 23 I should have done 11 20
 ne nunc quidem expedita sunt. Sed a Pomponio ex-
 20 6
 spectro litteras quas ad me quam primum perferendas
 as first through to be brought
 assoon as possible to be forwarded
 cures velim. Da operam ut valeas.
 (that) I should like. 30 23

39. THE LION AND HIS PARTNERS.

Vacca, et capella, et patiens ovis injuriae
 30 [15]
 Socii fuere cum leone in saltibus.
 21 8 18 6
 Hi quum cepissent cervum vasti corporis,
 11 they had taken 14 [11]
 Sic est locutus partibus factis leo :
 is having spoken having
 14 spake 4 [34] been made
 Ego primam tollo, nominor quoniam leo ;
 12 [2]
 Secundam, quia sum fortis, tribuetis mihi ;
 35 9
 Tum, quia plus valeo, me sequetur tertia ;
 10 38 38 28
 Malo adficietur, siquis quartam tetigerit.
 24 [26] he shall be visited shall have touched.

FORM FOR PARSING ANY PRONOUN NOT A
RELATIVE.

is the case, number,
 gender, of a pronoun, from nominative
 genitive, signifying ; reason for case
 (or agreeing with)

SECTION IV.

[The lessons in this Section require a knowledge of the nouns, adjectives, regular verbs, and pronouns.]

38. A LETTER FROM CICERO TO HIS WIFE TERENTIA.

[This was written after the battle of Pharsalia, B.C. 48.]

Tullius Terentiae suae salutem dicit. In maximis
13 29 30
meis doloribus exoruciat me* valetudo Tulliae nostrae.
17 17
De qua† nihil est quod ad te plura scribam; tibi
10 nothing is that [43] 16
there is no reason why
enim aequae magnae curae esse certo scio. Quod me pro-
15 10 36 [19] That [38]

* EXAMPLE OF PARSING ANY PRONOUN EXCEPT A RELATIVE.

Me is the *accusative case*, *singular number*, *masculine gender*, of a *personal pronoun*, from *nominative ego*, *genitive mei*, signifying *me*; reason for case, *object of exoruciat*.

† EXAMPLE OF PARSING A RELATIVE PRONOUN.

Qua is the *ablative case*, *singular number*, *feminine gender*, of a *relative pronoun*, from *nominative quā*, *quae*, *quod*, *genitive cuius*, signifying *whom*; reason for case *governed by de*, agreeing with its antecedent *Tulliae*.

pius vultis accedere, video ita esse faciendum. Etiam
 you wish [38] 29 11 (*that*) *is doing (for me)* 11
 that I must do
 ante fecissem, sed me multa impederunt quae
 23 I should have done 11 20
 ne nunc quidem expedita sunt. Sed a Pomponio ex-
 20 6
 specto litteras quas ad me quam primum perferendas
 as *first through to be brought*
 as soon as possible to be forwarded
 cures velim. Da operam ut valeas.
 (*that*) I should like. 30 23

39. THE LION AND HIS PARTNERS.

Vacca, et capella, et patiens ovis injuriae
 30 [15]
 Socii fuere cum leone in saltibus.
 21 8 18 6
 Hi quum cepissent cervum vasti corporis,
 11 they had taken 14 [11]
 Sic est locutus partibus factis leo :
 is *having spoken* having
 14 spake 4 [34] been made
Ego primam tollo, nominor quoniam leo ;
 12 [2]
Secundam, quia sum fortis, tribustis mihi ;
 35 9
Tum, quia plus valeo, me sequetur tertia ;
 10 38 38 28
Malo adficietur, siquis quartam tetigerit.
 24 [26] he shall be visited shall have touched.

FORM FOR PARSING ANY PRONOUN NOT A RELATIVE.

is the case, number,
 gender, of a pronoun, from nominative ,
 genitive , signifying ; reason for case
 (or agreeing with)

40. XENOCRATES' SCORN FOR MONEY.

[Xenocrates was a philosopher at Athens, and a pupil of Plato.]

Xenocrates, quum legati ab Alexandro quinquaginta
 11 6
 ei talenta attulissent, quae erat pecunia temporibus
 7 had brought 28 20 [31]
 illis maxima, abduxit legatos ad cenam in Academiam :
 38 1 1
 iis apposuit tantum, quod satis esset, nullo apparatu.
to placed
 [16] he set before 29 [43] 14 [26]
 Quum postridie rogarent eum, cui numerari juberet :
 11 26 [44]
Quid? vos hesternā, inquit, *cenā non intellexistis,*
 he said [26]
me pecuniā non egere? Quos quum tristiores vidisset,
 [8] 28 [29] 11 [38] 26 [36] he had seen
 triginta minas accepit, ne aspernari regis liberalitatem
 he accepted to scorn 6
 videretur.
 [43].

41. HONOURABLE WARFARE.

[Themistocles and Aristides were the chief men at Athens at the time of the Persian wars. In the following extract Aristides leads the Athenians to reject a plan proposed by Themistocles because it is not honourable.]

Themistocles post victoriam ejus belli, quod cum
 27 6 8
 Persis fuit, dixit in concione, *Se habere consilium*
 30 25 33 [38]
reipublicae salutare, sed id sciri non opus esse : postu-
 17 [16] 11 38 [38] 36 [38]

FORM FOR PARSING A RELATIVE PRONOUN.

is the case, number,
 gender, of a relative pronoun, from nominative ,
 genitive , signifying ; reason for case
 , agreeing with its antecedent .

lavit, ut aliquem populus daret, quicum communicaret.
 23 16 30 [40] 8 [43]

Datus est Aristides. Huic ille, Classem Lacedae-
 30 (said) [8]

moniorum, quae subducta est ad Gytheum, clam incendi
 posse: quo facto frangi Lacedaemoniorum
 could [38] [34] having been done 37 [38]

opes necesse esset. Quod Aristides quum audisset, in
 [8] 11

concionem magnā expectatione vēnit dixitque; *perutile*
 25 10 [26] he came 30 12 Very useful

esse consilium, quod Themistocles afferret, sed
 [38] proposed 11

minime honestum. Itaque Athenienses, quod
 (least) by no means 11 12 27

honestum non esset, id ne utile quidem, putaverunt
 [43] 38 38 23

totamque eam rem, quam ne audierant quidem,
 19 17 38 38

auctore Aristide repudiaverunt.
 on the [34] 35
 authority of

42. A LETTER FROM CICERO TO HIS SECRETARY, TIRO.

[Tiro was a freedman of Cicero, and employed by him as secretary. The letter was written 50 B.C.]

Septimum jam diem Corcyrae tenebamur. Solliciti
 26 16 [6] [20] 26
 eram de tuā valetudine mirum in modum, nec
 10 14 38 (into) in 15
 mirabamur nihil a te litterarum. Cura
 (that there was) 28 6 38 [10] 38

FORM FOR PARSING ANY PRONOUN NOT A RELATIVE.

is the case, number,
 gender, of a pronoun, from nominative ,
 genitive , signifying ; reason for case
 (or agreeing with)

igitur te et confirma: et quum commode et per
 28 29 11 *through*
 as regards
 valetudinem et per anni tempus navigare potëris,
 38 2 20 [41] thou wilt
 be able
 ad nos amantissimos tui veni. Nemo nos amat qui te
 [15] 32
 non diligit. Carus omnibus expectatusque venies.
 9 [16] 38 12 32
 Cura ut valeas etiam atque etiam, Tiro noster. Vale.
 38 38 11 again and again 17 38 Farewell.

43. THE DYING WORDS OF CYRUS.

[Cyrus was a Persian king, conqueror of Babylon and liberator of the Jews. This speech is borrowed by Cicero from Xenophon's imaginary sketch, called *Cyropsedia*.]

Nolite arbitrari, o mihi carissimi filii, me, quum a
 Be unwilling [16] 42 3 [8] 11 6
 vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore. Nec
 [41] I have departed 15 14 [38] 15
 enim, dum eram vobiscum, animum meum videbatis, sed
 15 14 8 23 17 29 11
 eum esse in hoc corpore, ex iis rebus, quas gerebam,
 [38] 6 14 6 17
 intelligebatis. Eundem igitur esse creditote, etiam si
 40 [38] 28 [38] 11 33
 nullum videbitis. Nec vero clarorum virorum post
 29 [39] 35 21 13 27
 mortem honores permanerent, si nihil eorum ipsorum
 24 [42] 33 28
 animi effloerent, quo diutius memoriam sui tenere-
 accomplished [39] [30] [15] 26 [43]

FORM FOR PARSING A RELATIVE PRONOUN.

is the case, number,
 gender, of a relative pronoun, from nominative ,
 genitive , signifying ; reason for case
 , agreeing with its antecedent .

mus. Mihi quidem nunquam persuaderi potuit, animos,
 [17] 21 [37] it could [38]
 dum in corporibus essent mortalibus, vivere, quum
 [38] 11
 exissent ex iis, emōri: nec vero, tum animum esse
 they had gone out [38] die 10 [38]
 insipientem, quum ex insipiente corpore evasisset; sed
 senseless it had escaped 11
 quum omni admixtione corporis liberatus purus et
 9 [23] admixture
 integer esse coepisset, tum esse sapientem.
 it had begun [38]

44. THE APE AS JUDGE.

Lupus arguebat vulpem furti crimine;
 30 was arraigning 14 15 [26]
 Negabat illa se esse culpae proximam;
 [38] [38] [16] 29
 Tunc iudex inter illos sedit simius.
 35 15 sat
 Uterque causam quum perorassent suam,
 11 had pleaded [41] 13
 to the end
 Dixisse fertur simius sententiam:
 30 is borne
 is said
Tu non videris perdidisse quod petis:
 to have lost 30
Tu credo subripuisse quod pulchre negas.
 under to have stolen
 [8] 43 to have stolen speciously

45. CHRYSIPPUS ON RIGHT AND WRONG.

[Chrysippus was a philosopher at Athens, who flourished about
 240 B.C.]

Qui stadium currit, eniti et contendere debet,
 (a furlong) a race 30 30
 quam maxime possit, ut vincat: supplantare eum,
 13 he can, to trip up

quicum certet, aut manu depellere nullo modo debet.
 8 15 4 [26] 14 42 [26]

Sic in vita sibi quemque petere, quod pertineat ad
 14 37 [38] 30 [38] [43]

usum, non iniquum est; alteri deripere, jus non est.
 19 21 [16]

46. EPISTLE.

[Cicero commends his friend Bruttius to the Proconsul Acilius.]

L. Bruttius, eques Romanus, adolescens omnibus
 31 9

rebus ornatus, in meis familiarissimis est meque
 7 [26] accomplishments 17 12

observat diligentissime: cujus cum patre magna mihi
 pays attention to 8 3 10 [18]

fuit amicitia jam inde a quaesturā meā Sici-liensi.
 13 26 even 6 quaestorship in Sicily

Omnino nunc ipse Bruttius Romae mecum est: sed
 To be sure 20 [20] 8 11.

tamen domum ejus et rem familiarem et procuratores
 24 1 17 stewards

tibi sic commendo, ut majore studio commendare non
 14 32 [26]

possim. Gratissimum mihi feceris, si curaris, ut
 I can thou wilt have done 38 [39]

intelligat Bruttius,—id quod ei recēpi,—hanc meam
 for which I have given
 my pledge

commendationem sibi magno adjumento fuisse.
 [16] 10 [19] assistance

FORM FOR PARSING A RELATIVE PRONOUN.

is the case, number,
 gender, of a relative pronoun, from nominative ,
 genitive , signifying ; reason for case
 , agreeing with its antecedent .

47. HANNIBAL TO HIS SOLDIERS.

[This is part of a speech supposed to have been made after crossing the Alps. Saguntum was a city a little north of the modern Valencia; of course this was south of the Ebro, which had been agreed upon as a boundary between the Romans and Carthaginians. On this pretext Hannibal attacked Saguntum, though it was in alliance with Rome. He had taken Saguntum before he marched into Italy, and here asserts that the Romans altered the conditions of the treaty at their own pleasure.]

Quocumque circumtuli oculos, plena omnia
 Whithersoever round I have borne 11 9
 video animorum ac roboris, veteranum peditem,
 29 23 [29] 29 [29] 33
 generosissimarum gentium equites frenatos
 very high-spirited 15 31 with bridles
 infrenatosque, vos socios fidelissimos fortissimosque,
 without bridles 12 21 9
 vos Carthaginienses quum ob patriam tum ob iram
 as well 9 as 20
 justissimam pugnatorios. Inferimus bellum infes-
 23 We (bring on) make 5
 tisque signis descendimus in Italiam, tanto audacius
 18 [26] 1 [30] 21
 fortiusque pugnaturi quam hostis, quanto major spes
 9 23 13 17 [30] 32
 major est animus inferentis vim quam arcentis.
 23 of (a man) bringing on 13
 of an invader
 Accendit praeterea et stimulat animos dolor, injuria,
 25 35 23 38 39
 indignitas. Ad supplicium depoposcerunt me ducem
 unworthy treatment 1 they have demanded 22
 primum; deinde vos omnes qui Saguntum oppugnassetis
 12 9 [43]
 deditos ultimis cruciatibus adfecturi fuerunt.
 having been given up going to visit (you)
 when we were given up
 Crudelissima ac superbissima gens sua omnia
 16 29 47 15 13 9

suique arbitrii facit: cum quibus bellum, cum
 and dependent on its 8 5
 decision
 quibus pacem habeamus, se modum imponere aequum
 33 [44] [38] 42 [38]
 censet; circumscribit includitque nos terminis montium
 10
 fluminumque, quos non excedamus, neque eos quos
 19 [43] 37
 statuit terminos observat.

48. OVID IN EXILE.

[The poet Ovid lived in the time of Augustus, by whom he was banished to Tomi, on the shores of the Black Sea. The Sarmatians, of whom he here speaks, lived north of the Danube.]

Somnia me terrent veros imitantia casus,
 34 28

Et vigilant sensus in mea damna mei.
 1 17

Aut ego Sarmaticas video vitare sagittas
 16 44 23

Aut dare captivas ad fera vincla manus.
 30 1 24 6 4

Aut ubi decipior melioris imagine somni,
 16

Aspicio patriae tecta relicta meae.
 9 4 forsaken

Et modo vobiscum, quos sum veneratus, amici,
 8 30 at 8 5
 one time

Et modo cum cara conjugē multa loquor.
 at another time 8 42 20

Sic ubi percepta est brevis et non vera voluptas,
 14 has been enjoyed 37 11 34

Pejor ab admonitu fit status iste boni.
 6 the suggestion becomes happiness.

49. CICERO DENOUNCES CATILINE.

[This is the beginning of Cicero's first speech against Catiline. The effect of it was to make Catiline hurry away from the Senate-house and from Rome.]

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiā
whither up to at length [28]
 To what point pray
 nostrā? Quamdiu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet?
 17 11 14
 Quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? Patere
 1 15 unbridled 28 23 36 [38]
 tua consilia non sentis? Quid proximā, quid superiore
 41 29 last before last
 nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid
 37 [31] you did 16 [44]
 consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris?
 41 [10] you formed [38] [10] 36 [38] [43]
 O tempora, o mores, senatus haec intelligit; consul
 20 6 40 21
 videt; hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in
 29 24 43 nay indeed 11 1
 senatum venit: fit publici consilii particeps; notat
 6 24 he is made 25 [15]
 et designat oculis ad caedem unum quemque nostrum.
 marks out 11 1 20 46 [10]
 Nos autem viri fortes, satisfacere reipublicae videmur
 13 9 to do enough 17 [17] 44
 si istius furorem ac tela vitemus. Ad mortem te,
 33 29 33 48 24
 Catilina, duci jussu consulis jampridem oportebat.
 26 [26] long ago it was proper

50. A SPEECH OF CICERO FOR POMPEY.

[Cicero here shows the dangers with which Asia was threatened by Mithridates and Tigranes, and speaks of the eagerness with which the people of Asia looked for the appointment of Pompey to command against them.]

Imminent duo reges toti Asiae, non solum vobis
 29 6 19 [17] 11 11 [17]

inimicissimi, sed etiam vestris sociis atque amicis.
 11 11 21 [17] 17 5
 Civitates autem omnes, cuncta Asia atque Graecia
 49 9 17
 vestrum auxilium expectare propter periculi magnitu-
 13 38 13 24
 dinem coguntur: imperatorem a vobis certum
 17 6 18 well-known
 deprecari, quum praesertim vos alium miseritis, neque
 11 especially 10 have sent 37
 audent, neque id se facere summo sine periculo posse
 29 [38] 47 19 24 are able
 arbitrantur. Vident et sentiunt hoc idem, quod vos,
 29 49
 unum virum esse, in quo summa sint omnia,
 13 [38] [38] 19 (qualities) 9
 et eum prope esse (quo etiam carent aegrius) cujus
 [38] 38 [30] 11 29 with more difficulty
 adventu ipso atque nomine, tametsi ille ad maritimum
 17 11 although
 bellum venerit, tamen impetus hostium repressos
 5 came 24 31 [38] 5 checked
 esse intelligunt ac retardatos. Hi vos, quoniam libere
 [38] 40 29 slackened 39
 loqui non licet, tacite rogant, ut se quoque, sicut
 48 40 23 27 as
 ceterarum provinciarum socios, dignos existimetis,
 21
 quorum salutem tali viro commendetis. Hunc audiebant
 29 34 13 46 [43] 41
 antea, nunc praesentem vident, tantā temperantiā,
 20 29 13 [33]
 tantā mansuetudine, tantā humanitate, ut ii beatissimi
 [33] gentleness [33] kindness
 esse videantur, apud quos ille diutissime commoratur.
 44 15 43 stays.

51. THE SAME CONTINUED.

[In this passage Cicero sets forth the good qualities of Pompey.]

Jam vero virtuti Oneii Pompeii quae potest par
 26 35 23 [16] can
 oratio inveniri? Quid est, quod quisquam aut dignum
 25 15 60
 illo, aut vobis novum aut cuiquam inauditum possit
 [29] [16] 16 [25] unheard can
 afferre? Neque enim illae sunt solae virtutes
 bring forward 15 15 8
 imperatoriae, quae vulgo existimantur, labor in negotio,
 proper to a 60 37 6
 general
 fortitudo in periculis, industria in agendo, celeritas in con-
 24 31
 ficiendo, consilium in providendo: quae tanta sunt in hoc
 41 13
 uno, quanta in omnibus reliquis imperatoribus, quos aut
 9 19 17 15
 vidimus aut audivimus, non fuerunt. Testis est
 we have seen 41 30
 Italia, quam ille ipse victor, Lucius Sulla, hujus virtute
 [38] 23
 et subsidio confessus est liberatam. Testis
 acknowledged to have been 43
 est Sicilia, quam multis undique cinctam periculis,
 20 surrounded 24
 non terrore belli, sed celeritate consilii, explicavit.
 83 6 31 41 he extricated
 Testis est Africa, quae magnis oppressa hostium
 10 overpowered 17
 copiis, eorum ipsorum sanguine redundavit.
 31 was flooded.

52. A LETTER FROM CICERO TO ALLIENUS.

[Cicero commends to the Proconsul Allienus two brothers, sons of his friend Avianus.]

Et te scire arbitror, quanti fecerim C. Avianum
 38 [38] 43 61 [27] I (made) valued

Flaccum, et ego ex ipso audieram, optimo et gratissimo
 41 35 46
 homine, quam a te liberaliter esset tractatus. Ejus
 15 13 6 [44]
 filios dignissimos illo patre meosque necessarios, quos
 3 50 3 [29] 17 12
 ego unice diligo, commendo tibi sic ut majore studio
 42 46 14 23 46 [26]
 nullos commendare possim. C. Avianius in Sicilia est.
 14 I can.
 Marcus est nobiscum. Ut illius dignitatem praesentis
 8 23 50
 ornes, rem utriusque defendas, te rogo. Hoc
add grace to 40
 46 support 17 the interest
 mihi gratius in ista provincia facere nihil potes. Id-
 [16] 46 50 47 28 you can.
 que ut facias, te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo.
 47 11 again and again
 Vale.
 38 farewell.

53. MICIPSA'S INSTRUCTIONS TO JUGURTHA.

[Micipsa, King of Numidia, being at the point of death, commends his two sons, Hiempsal and Adherbal, to the care of Jugurtha, his adopted son.]

Quoniam mihi natura finem vitae facit, te, per hanc
 39 [16] 19 15 37 47 1
 dexteram, Jugurtha, per regni fidem moneo obtestorque,
 34 beseech
 uti hos, qui tibi genere propinqui, beneficio meo
 [16] 21 [26] [26] 17
 fratres sunt, caros habeas, neu mālīs alienos
 36 42 33 nor should you prefer 35
 adjungere quam sanguine conjunctos retinere.
 13 51 those who are joined
 Non exercitus neque thesauri praesidia regni sunt,
 11 6 37 29 safeguards

verum amici, quos neque armis cogere neque auro
 6 15 8 50 7
 parare queas: officio et fide pariuntur. Quis
 thou canst 17 consci- 34
 tiousness
 autem amicior quam frater fratri? Aut quem alienum
 49 [16] 15 35
 fidum invenies, si tuis hostis fueris? Equidem ego
 51 33 14 [16] 17
 vobis regnum trado firmum, si boni eritis; sin mali,
 48
 imbecillum. Nam concordia parvae res crescunt,
 weak. 11 17
 discordia maximae dilabuntur. Ceterum ante hos te,
 38 drop to pieces. But 23
 Jugurtha, qui aetate et sapientia prior es, ne aliter
 13 14 40
 quid eveniat, providere decet. Nam in omni
 anything [43] 51 6 9
 certamine qui opulentior est, etiamsi accipit injuriam,
 11 14 39
 tamen quia plus potest, facere videtur. Vos autem,
 24 35 38 he can (do) 47 44 49
 Adherbal et Hiempsal, colite, observate talem hunc
 32 court, 47 34
 virum, imitamini virtutem et enitimini, ne ego meliores
 13 23 exert yourselves 40 48
 liberos sumpsisse videar quam genuisse.
 to have adopted 44 [43] 13 to have begotten.

54. THE DEATH OF HIEMPSAL.

Hiempsal forte ejus domo utebatur, qui proximus
 1 [28] 29
 lictor Jugurthae carus acceptusque ei semper fuerat;
 [2] 42 acceptable [16] 5
 quem ille casu ministrum oblatum promissis onerat
 28 [28] as an agent thrown in his
 way

impellitque, uti tamquam suam visens domum eat,
 53 13 1 he should
 go
 portarum claves adulterinas paret (nam verae ad
 29 false 53 [43] 11 34 1
 Hiempsalem referebantur); ceterum, ubi res
 used to be taken back for the rest 16 the occa-
 sion
 postularet, se ipsum cum magna manu venturum
 41 (he said) [38] 8 10 4 band [38] would
 come
 (esse). Numida mandata brevi conficit atque, uti
 the commissions 37 [31] 51 17 53
 doctus erat, noctu Jugurthae milites introducit.
 he had been in- 2
 structed
 Hiempsal reperitur occultans sese tugurio mulieris
 in the hut
 ancillae, quo initio pavidus et ignarus loci perfugerat.
 [31] 19 [15] he had fled.
 Numidae caput ejus, uti jussi erant, ad Jugurtham
 13 53 they had been
 ordered
 referunt.
 bring back.

55. ADHERBAL'S LETTER TO THE SENATE.

[Adherbal writes to the Roman Senate to say that Jugurtha was aiming at his life also.]

Non mea culpa saepe ad vos oratum mitto, patres
 11 17 44 [28] 35 1 [50] 3
 conscripti, sed vis Jugurthae subigit; quem tanta libido
 conscript 11 47 forces 33
 extinguendi me invasit, ut neque vos neque deos
 [15] has come over, 23 37 37 37
 immortales in animo habeat, sanguinem meum quam
 6 23 83 61 13
 omnia mālūt. Itaque quintum jam mensem socius
 9 would rather 11 12 29 26 [8] 21
 have

atque amicus populi Romani armis obsesus teneor.
 17 5 16 8 blockaded 26

Neque mihi Micipsae patris mei beneficia neque vestra
 [17] 53

decreta auxiliantur. Ferro an fame acrius urgear
 (whether) 7 [44] I am pressed

incertus sum. Plura de Jugurtha scribere dehortatur
 38 10 38 discourages

me fortuna mea; et jam autem expertus sum parum
 13 26 49 I have learnt by experience

fidei miseris esse. Nunc vestrum regnum armis tenet,
 34[10] [18] [38] 20 50 53 26

me, quem vos imperatorem Numidis posuistis, clausum
 17 54 [16] you have put, shut up

obsidet. Legatorum verba quanti fecerit, pericula
 40 51[27] he has made 24

mea declarant.

56. CICERO TO TREBATIUS.

[Cicero had recommended Trebatius to Caesar, who was then commanding in Gaul. Trebatius went with Caesar, and now Cicero writes him a letter.]

Ego te commendare non desisto: sed quid proficiam
 46 11 11 what good I am doing [44]

ex te scire cupio. Spem maximam habeo in Balbo ad
 6 38 47 38 33 6 1

quem de te diligentissime et saepissime scribo. Illud
 10 46 35 38 The following

soleo mirari, non me toties accipere tuas litteras quoties
 30 42 [38] 37 53[38] 14 38

a Quinto mihi fratre afferantur. In Britannia nihil
 6 36 they are brought 6 28

esse audio neque auri neque argenti. Id si ita est,
 [38] 41 37 7[10] [10] 33 11

essêdum aliquod capias suadeo, et ad nos quam
 a war-chariot 29 [44] 13 as soon

primum recurras. Sin autem sine Britannia tamen
 as possible run back [44] 53 49 50 24
 assequi quod volumus possumus, perfice ut sis in
 to obtain we wish we can manage 23 6
 familiaribus Caesaris. Multum te in eo frater adju-
 46 20
 vabit meus, multum Balbus; sed, mihi crede, tuus
 17 11 [17] 43 14
 pudor et labor plurimum.
 37

57. THE BEST SAUCE FOR A DINNER.

[A story told about Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, when he had been driven from his home.]

Quum Dionysius tyrannus apud Lacedaemonios
 11 16 41
 cenavisset, negavit se jure illo, quod cenae caput erat,
 [41] 44 [38] [26] 40 13 chief dish
 (esse) delectatum. Tum is, qui illa coxerat: *minime*
 was 10 by no means
mirum; condimenta enim defuerunt. Quae tandem,
 42 15 23 pray
inquit ille?—Labor in venatu, sudor, cursus ad Eurotam,
 said 37 6 23 1
fames, sitis: his enim rebus Lacedaemoniorum epulae
 55 15 17 [26] 41
condiuntur.

SECTION V.

[The lessons in this Section require a knowledge of the entire Latin Accidence. Only a few references to the Syntax rules are given, as the pupil is supposed now to be familiar with the common constructions.]

58. HONOURABLE CONDUCT OF FABRICIUS.

[Pyrrhus was a King of Epirus, the north-west part of Greece. He crossed into Italy in 280 B.C., to make war upon the Romans.]

Medicus Pyrrhi ad Fabricium nocte vēnit, pro-
1 37 [31]
mittens se veneno Pyrrhum occisurum, si sibi aliquid
[38] [38] 33 41
polliceretur: quem Fabricius vinctum reduci jussit ad
[38] [38]
dominum, Pyrrhoque dici, quae contra caput ejus
5 and that Pyrrhus should 8 13 life
be told
medicus spondidisset. Tunc rex admiratus eum dixisse
[44] 44 5 30
fertur: *Ille est Fabricius, qui difficilior ab honestate*
is said less easily
quam sol a cursu averti potest.
13 22 6 23

59. WAR AND PEACE.

Quis fuit horrendos primus qui protulit enses ?

Quam ferus et vere ferreus ille fuit!
13 24 34 24

Tum caedes hominum generi, tum proelia nata,
 10 20 16 21 [16] 27 were

Tum brevior dirae mortis aperta via 'st.
 37 24 4

Ah! nihil ille miser meruit! Nos ad mala nostra
 28 55 wretch 1 24 17

Vertimus, in saevas quod dedit ille feras.
 1 20

Pax candida primum
 47 33

Duxit araturas sub juga panda boves;
 26 6 crooked

Pax aluit vites et succos condidit uvae,
 18

Funderet ut nato testa paterna merum.
 23 [16] a son

Pace bidens vomerque vigent, at tristia duri
 [31] mattock 36 12 14 26 12

Militis in tenebris occupat arma situs.
 2 6 25 8

60. THE EMPEROR TITUS.

Titus imperator facilitatis et liberalitatis tantae
 17 courtesy [11] 40 [11] 13
 fuit, ut, quum nulli quidquam negaret, et ab amicis
 23 11 14 51 44 8 6 5
 reprehenderetur, responderit nullum tristem debere
 [38] 26 30 [38]
 ab imperatore discedere. Praeterea quum quodam
 35
 die in cena recordatus fuisset, nihil se illo die prae-
 16 6 40 28 [38]
 stitisse, dixerit: *amici, hodie diem perdidisti.*
 [38] 30

61. THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.

Canis per flumen carnem dum ferret natans
 4 1 over 19 5 14 58 [2]

Lympharum in speculo vidit simulacrum suum;
 of the waters 6 13

Aliamque praedam ab altero ferri putans
 10 12 24 6 21 58 23

Eripere voluit: verum decepta aviditas;
 53 was

Et quem tenebat ore dimisit cibum,
 8 26 14 29

Nec quem petebat, potuit adeo attingere.
 58

62. DAMON AND PHINTIAS.

[Dionysius the Elder reigned at Syracuse, in Sicily, a.c. 405-367.]

Damonem et Phintiam, Pythagoreos, ferunt hoc
 [38] 58

animo inter se fuisse: quum eorum alteri Dionysius
 23 [33] 15 [38] 11 21 [16]

tyrannus diem necis destinavisset, et, is, qui morti
 57 16 36 24

addictus esset, paucos sibi dies commendandorum
 30 46 [49]

suorum causa postulavisset, vas factus est alter ejus
 13 44 for the sake 41

sistendi; ut, si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset
 [49] 23 33

ipsi. Qui quum ad diem se recepisset, admiratus
 [18] 1 58

eorum fidem tyrannus petivit, ut se ad amicitiam
 34 61 13

tertium adscriberent.

63. THE HORSE AND WILD BOAR.

[The horse asks man to help him against the boar, and becomes man's drudge.]

Equus sedare solitus quo fuerat sitim,
 16 [26] 57

Dum sese aper volutat, turbavit vadum.

14

Hinc orta lis est. Sonipes iratus fero

24

sounding foot

24

The steed

Auxilium petiit hominis, quem dorso levans

13

61

15

Rediit ad hostem. Jactis hunc telis eques

1

17

33

[34]

31

Postquam interfecit, sic locutus traditur :

14

Laetor tulisse auxilium me precibus tuis ;

58 [38]

[38]

14

Nam praedam cepi, et didici quam sis utilis.

11

24

13

[44]

41

Atque ita coegit frenos invitum pati.

17

11

20

36

Tum maestus ille : *Parvas vindictam res*

10

(said)

53

revenge

17

Dum quaero demens, servitutem repperi.

14

Haec iracundos admonebit fabula

37

10

Impune potius laedi quam dedi alteri.

13

36

21

64. GYGES' MAGIC RING.

Gyges, quum terra discessisset magnis quibusdam im-

11

5

60

had

10

60

bribus, descendit in illum hiatum, aeneumque equum,

[26]

1

16

ut ferunt fabulae, animadvertit, cujus in lateribus fores

23

58

10

6

20

essent : quibus apertis, hominis mortui vidit corpus

[34]

59

15

61

14

magnitudine inusitata annulumque aureum in digito :

50 [33]

unusual

13

6

quem ut detraxit, ipse induit: (erat autem regius
 23 49 now
 pastor:) tum in concilium se pastorum recepit. Ibi
 10 1 62
 quum palam ejus annuli ad palmam converterat, a
 the setting 1 6
 nullo videbatur, ipse autem omnia videbat; idem
 14 61 49 9 he also
 rursus videbatur, quum in locum anulum inverterat.
 19
 Itaque hac opportunitate annuli usus dominum inter-
 11 12 seasonable virtue [28] 5
 fecit, et rex Lydiae exortus est.
 63 6 became

65. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

Ad rivum eundem lupo et agnus venerant
 1 30 58
 Siti compulsi. Superior stabat lupo
 57
 Longeque inferior agnus. Tunc fauce improba
 44
 Latro incitatus jurgii causam intulit:
 28 44
Cur, inquit, turbulentam fecisti mihi
 troubled
Aquam bibenti? Laniger contra timens:
 3 (Woolbearer) the lamb in reply (said)
Qui possum, quaeso, facere, quod quoreris, lupo?
 How 58 I pray
A te decurrit ad meos haustus liquor.
 6 1 17 draughts the stream
 Repulsus ille veritatis viribus:
 47
Ante hos sex menses male, ait, dixisti mihi,
 23 55 53 30
 Respondit agnus: *equidem natus non eram.*
 60 53 59 11

Pater, Hercules, tunc ibi, inquit, male dixit mihi.

3 by Hercules 14 64 30

Atque ita correptam lacerat injusta nece.

17 11 25 36

Haec propter illos scripta est homines fabula,

13 55 15 10

Qui fictis causis innocentes opprimunt.

66. AENEAS GOES A HUNTING.

Tres littore cervos

[32] 39

Prospicit errantes; hos tota armenta sequuntur

19 15

A tergo, et longum per valles pascitur agmen.

6 8 8 18 1.

Constitit hic, arcumque manu celeresque sagittas

12 4 12 23

Corripuit, fidus quae tela gerebat Achates;

65 53 33

Ductoresque ipseos primum capita alta ferentes

33 13 58

Cornibus arboreis sternit, tum vulgus; et omnem

branching 10 51 9

Miscet agens telis nemora inter frondea turbam.

51 15 32

Nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor

15 desists 51

Corpora fundat humi, et numerum cum navibus

14 he stretches [46] 8 3

aequet.

[46]

67. LACEDAEMONIAN RESPECT FOR AGE.

Memoriae proditum est, quum Athenis ludis quidam

43 11 25 [20] 60

in theatrum grandis natu venisset, in magno concesso

1 advanced in age 58 6 10

locum nusquam ei datum (esse) a suis civibus; quum autem
 19 43 59 6 13 35 49
 ad Lacedaemonios accessisset, qui, legati quum essent,
 1 41 40
 certo in loco consederant, consurrexisse omnes, et senem
 18 9 6
 illum sessum recepisse. Quibus quum a cuncto consessu
 [50] 62 50
 plausus esset multiplex datus, dixisse ex iis quendam,
 oft-repeated 30 6 60
 Athenienses scire, quae recta essent, sed facere nolle.
 27 38 [44] 65

68. A STORM AT SEA.

[Aeneas with his fleet was approaching the coast of Africa.]

Stridens aquilone procella

[21] a squall

Velum adversa ferit, fluctusque ad sidera tollit.

in front 12 1 26 39

Franguntur remi; tum prora avertit, et undis

37 10 58 8 1

Dat latus; insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae

59 64 broken along the edge 3

mons.

10

Hi summo in fluctu pendent; his unda dehiscens

19 6 yawning

Terram inter fluctus aperit: furit aestus arenis.

5 15 59 [32]

Tres Notus abreptas in saxa latentia torquet,

66 (ships) 6

Dersum immane mari summo. Tres Eurus ab alto

63 2 [32] [35] 19 66 (sea)

In brevia et syrtes urget, miserabile visu,

1 37 shallows quicksands 36 61 [50]

Illiditque vadis atque aggere cingit arenae.

63 shoals 17 24

Unam, quae Lycios fidumque gerebat Orontem,

the Lycians 53 66

Ipsius ante oculos ingens a vertice pontus

23 11 66 6 24

In puppim ferit; excutitur pronusque magister

Volvitur in caput; ast illam ter fluctus ibidem

on to 13 but her (*the ship*) on the same spot

Torquet agens circum, et rapidus vorat aequore vertex.

51 1 whirling 9

Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto.

34 here and there 39

69. HONOUR DUE TO A CONSUL.

[Fabius, having been three times consul, acted as deputy to his son, who was consul in the year 213 B.C.]

Fabius pater filio legatus ad Suessulam in castra

3 3 [16] 40 1 1

venit. Quum obviam filius progredieretur lictoresque

58 11 25 54 12

verecundia majestatis ejus taciti anteirent, praeter
out of respect for dignity [15] 50 37 past

undecim fasces equo praetervectus senex, ut consul

16 having ridden by 6 [40] 21

animadvertere proximum lictorem jussit, et ut is

64 29 58 8 [40]

descenderet ex equo inclamavit, tum demum desiliens,

64 6 10 33

"Experiri," inquit, "volui, fili, satim (satissime) scires

65 61 3 40 38 [44]

consulem te esse."

[38]

70. BATTLE OF THE MICE AND WEASELS.

Quum victi mures mustelarum exercitu

11 6 [26]

(Historia quorum et in tabernis pingitur)

Fugerent et artos circum trepidarent cavos,

27 1

Aegre recepti tamen evaserunt necem.

62 24 36

Duces eorum, qui capitibus cornua

22 13 66

Suis ligarant, ut conspicuum in proelio

[40] 6 27

Habere signum, quod sequerentur milites,

33 18 66 [43] 2

Haesere in portis suntque capti ab hostibus:

6 29 12 63 6 17

Quos immolatos victor avidis dentibus

51 14 14

Capacis alvi mersit tartareo specu.

hell dark

Quemcunque populum tristis eventus premit,

6 26 23 33

Periclitatur magnitudo principum:

Is endangered 50 25

Minuta plebes facili praesidio latet.

Tiny 10 29 68

71. THE BUILDING OF CARTHAGE.

[Aeneas, wrapped in a mist, beholds the activity of the Carthaginians in building their city.]

Jamque ascendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi

26 12 18 [36] 1 [17]

Imminet, adversasque aspectat desuper arces.

29 from above 19

Miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam ;
42 huts

Miratur portas, strepitumque et strata viarum.
29 33 12 pavements 4

Instant ardentes Tyrii, pars ducere muros,
Tyrians 4 26 trace 4

*Molirique arcem, et manibus subvolvere saxa ;
Build 19 4 up 68 6

Pars *optare locum tecto, et concludere sulco ;
19 4 [19] [26]

Jura magistratusque legunt, sanctumque senatum ;
45 35 6

Hic portus alii effodiunt ; hic alta theatris
66 66 67

Fundamenta locant alii, immanesque columnas
68

Rupibus excidunt, scenis decora alta futuris :
[16] 66

Qualis apes aestate nova per florea rura
As 7 16 [31] 1 1 fields

Exercet sub sole labor, quum gentis adultos
37 6 22 37 11 15

Educunt fetus, aut quum liquentia mella
15 11 flowing

Stipant, et dulci distendunt nectare cellas ;
They pack

Aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto
28 53 58 66 [34] 65

Ignavum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent.
the drones 15 6 the hives 47

Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.
36 smell of thyme fragrant

"O fortunati, quorum jam moenia surgunt !"
26

Aeneas ait, et fastigia suspicit urbis.
65 gables 1

* This infinitive is used instead of the indicative, and is called the historical infinitive.

72. CANIUS OUTWITTED BY PYTHIUS.

G. Canius, eques Romanus, Syracusis dictitabat se
 31 [20] [38]
 hortulos aliquos emere velle, quo invitare amicos et
 small gardens 58 61 54 5
 ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset. Quod quum
 18 50 people interrupting 58 [43] 11
 percerebruisset, Pythius ei quidam, qui argentariam
 had been frequently 60 the trade of a
 talked about banker
 faceret Syracusis, venales quidem se hortos non
 65 [20] (said) 21 7 11
 habere: sed licere uti Canio, si vellet, ut suis: et simul
 33 11 50 64 [16] 33 61 23 13 [28] 32
 ad cenam hominem in hortos invitavit in posterum
 1 40 15 1 1 for
 diem. Quum ille promisisset, tum Pythius, qui esset,
 16 11 58 10
 ut argentarius, apud omnes ordines gratus, piscatores
 23 a banker 15 9 33 influential
 ad se convocavit, et ab iis petivit, ut ante suos hortulos
 6 61 [40] 23 13
 postridie piscarentur, dixitque, quid eos facere vellet.
 40 30 12 61
 Ad cenam tempore venit Canius. Opipare a Pythio
 20 58 Sumptuously
 apparatus (est) convivium; cymbarum ante oculos
 was prepared boats 23 11
 multitudo: pro se quisque quod ceperat afferebat: ante
 25 15 63 23
 pedes Pythii pisces abiciebantur. Tum Canius, Quasso,
 2 9 10
 inquit, quid est hoc, Pythi? Tantumne piscium? tantumne
 65 29 69 [10]
 cymbarum? Et ille, Quid mirum? inquit: hoc loco est,
 [10] 42 65 19 [32]
 Syracusis quidquid est piscium: hic aquatio: hac villa isti
 [20] [10] water supply [29]

carere non possunt. Incensus Canius cupiditate contendit
 29 68 41 30 begged earnestly

a Pythio, ut venderet. Gravate ille primo: quid
 [40] Reluctantly (spoke) 33

multa? impetrat. Emit homo cupidus et locuples
 (say) 20 15

tanti, quanti Pythius voluit, et emit instructos:
 13 [27] 51 [27] 61 furnished

nomina facit, negotium conficit. Invitat Canius
 11 the accounts 65 51 51

postridie familiares suos: venit ipse mature: scalum*
 40 46 13 53 thole-pin

nullum videt. Quaerit ex proximo vicino, num ferias
 14 61 63 6 29

quaedam piscatoribus essent, quod eos nullos videret. Nullae,
 60 [44] [25]

quod sciam, inquit: sed hic piscari nulli solent. Itaque
 so far as 38 65 11 66 30 11 12

heri mirabar, quid accidisset. Stomachari Canius. Sed
 42 [44] Was angry 11

quid faceret?
 was he to do

73. PALINURUS.

[In the lower world Aeneas beholds, sadly wandering, his late steersman Palinurus, who relates the manner of his death.]

Eo gubernator sese Palinurus agebat
 51 was moving about

Qui Libyco nuper cursu, dum sidera servat,
 Libyan 23 14 26 he watches

Exciderat puppi mediis effusus in undis.
 68 32 [35] 6 1

Hunc ubi vix multa maestum cognovit in umbra,
 16 20 deep 63

Sic prior alloquitur: "Quis te, Palinure, deorum
 14 14 17 [10]

* i.e. no trace of a boat.

Eripuit nobis, medioque sub aequore mersit ?

61 [16] 32 12 6 9 70

Dic, age. Namque mihi, fallax haud ante repertus,
30 61 come. 11 12 [16] 23 63

Hoc uno responso animum delusit Apollo,
23

Qui fore te ponto incolumem, finesque canebat
[38] [38] 24 15

Venturum Ausonios. En haec promissa fides est ? ”
58 Italian. 58 34

Ille autem : “ Neque te Phoebi cortina fefellit,
49 37 the tripod

Dux Anchisiada, nec me deus aequore mersit.
22 son of Anchises, 16 17

Namque gubernaculum, multa vi forte revulsum,
11 12 20 47 54

Cui datus haerebam custos, cursusque regebam,
59 70 23 12

Praecipitans traxi mecum. Maria aspera juro,
Falling headlong 29 8 (By) 2

Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem,
15 16 13 63

Quam tua ne, spoliata armis excussa magistro,
13 14 40 8 tackle [23] 68 [23]

Deficeret tantis navis surgentibus undis.
13 3 71 [34]

Tres Notus hibernas immensa per aequora noctes
66 1 9 37 [6]

Vexit me violentus aqua ; vix lumine quarto
3 [31] day

Prospexi Italiam summa sublimis ab unda.
66 19 [36] aloft 6

Paulatim adnabam terrae : jam tuta tenebam ;
33 5 [16] 26 36 (ground) 26

Ni gens crudelis madida cum veste gravatum
15 16 8 7 clogged

Prensantemque uncis manibus capita aspera montis,
clutching 4 13 of a tower-
ing rock

Ferro invasisset, praedamque ignara putasset.
 7 the sword 24 54 23
 Nunc me fluctus habet, versantque in littore venti.
 20 68 33 6 66 7

74. THE FOX AND THE GOAT.

[The fox gets out of the well by leaping on the goat's horns.]

Homo in periculum simul ac venit callidus,
 15 1 24 58
 Reperire effugium quaerit alterius malo.
 63 63 21 24
 Quum decidisset vulpes in puteum inscia,
 11 14 1 unknowing
 Et altiore clauderetur margine,
 66 [36]
 Devenit hircus sitiens in eundem locum;
 a he-goat 19
 Simul rogavit, esset an dulcis liquor
 32 40 55 [44] 71 the water
 Et copiosus? Illa fraudem molens:
 30 plotting (said)
 Descende, amice; tanta bonitas est aquae,
 64 5 13 goodness 3
 Voluptas ut satiari non possit mea.
 48 [40] 58 17
 Immisit se barbatus. Tum vulpecula
 Threw himself in the bearded (goat) 10 fory
 Evasit puteo, nixa celsis cornibus,
 70 14 66 [28]
 Hircumque clauso liquit haerentem vado.
 70 63 bottom.

75. THE ROMAN SPIRIT IN ADVERSITY.

Octo hominum millia tenebat Hannibal, non quos in
 15 23 26 11 6

acie cepisset, aut qui periculo mortis diffugissent, sed
 20 63 15 24 24 11
 qui relictī in castris fuissent a Paulo et Varrone
 69 6
 consulibus. Eos senatus non redimendos esse censuit,
 21 6 47
 quum id parva pecunia fieri posset; ut esset insitum
 11 53 28 58 [41] [40]
 nostris militibus, aut vincere aut emori. Qua quidem
 17 2 70 21
 re audita, fractum animum Hannibalis scribit idem,
 17 41 23 38
 quod senatus populusque Romanus rebus afflictis tam
 72 6 72 17 34
 excelso animo fuisset.
 exalted [33]

76. JUNO AND THE PEACOCK.

[The peacock complains to Juno that his voice is not in keeping
 with his plumage.]

Pavo ad Junonem venit indigne ferens,
 1 58 taking it as a slight 58
 Cantus luscini quod sibi non tribuerit:
 26 72 11 39
 Illum esse cunctis avibus admirabilem,
 (saying) 50 [25]
 Se derideri, simul ac vocem miserit.
 74 14 he uttered.
 Tunc consolandi gratia dixit dea;
 44 30
 Sed forma vincis, vincis magnitudine:
 11 16 70 50
 Nitor smaragdi collo praeifulget tuo
 of the emerald 28 [32] shines forth 14

Pictisque plumis gemmeam caudam explicans.

70 12 jewelled

Quo mi, inquit, mutam speciem, si
To what end to me 65 (dost thou give) 29 33

vincor sono ?

70

Fatorum arbitrio partes sunt vobis datae :

16 [26] 4 59

Tibi forma, vires aquilae, luscini melos ;

16 47 17

Augurium corvo, laeva cornici omina,

augury 11

Omnisque propriis sunt contentae dotibus.

9 [29]

Noli affectare quod tibi non est datum,

to strive after

Delusa ne spes ad querelam recidat.

73 40 47 in should end.

77. THE HORATII AND CURIATII.

[In a battle between the Romans and Albans three brothers fought on either side: the Horatii for the former, the Curiatii for the latter. The Curiatii were all wounded. Two of the Horatii were killed, the third took to flight, and the contest went on as follows.]

Jam aliquantum spatii ex eo loco, ubi pugnatum est,
26 somewhat 19 [10] 6 19 16 23

aufugerat, quum respiciens videt magnis intervallis
11 61 10 [26]

sequentes: unum haud procul ab sese abesse: in eum
66 73 6 1

magno impetu rediit. Et, dum Albanus exercitus
31 63 14 6

inclamat Curiatiis, uti opem ferant fratri, jam Horatius,
69 53 41 58 36 26

caeso hoste victor, secundam pugnam petebat, tum
17 [34] 51 39 23 61 10

clamore Romani adjuvant militem suum : et ille defungi
72 56 2 13
proelio festinat. Prius itaque quam alter, qui nec
27 [28] 66 11 66 21 16
procul aberat, consequi posset, et alterum Curiatium
29 58 [26] 21
conficit. Jamque singuli supererant, sed nec spe,
he makes an 7 15 47
end of 51
nec viribus pares : alterum, intactum ferro corpus
47 51 7 14
et geminata victoria ferocem in certamen tertium
double 11 1 53 62
dabant : alter, fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahens
59 sent 20 23 29
corpus, victusque fratrum ante se strage, victori
70 36 23 51
objicitur hosti : nec illud proelium fuit. Romanus
presents himself 17 27
exsultans, *Duos*, inquit, *fratrum Manibus dedi : tertium*
65 [10] 26 59 62
causas belli hujusce, ut Romanus Albano imperet, dabo.
44 5 [40] [16]
Male sustinenti arma gladium superne jugulo
53 hardly 29 [16] 8 from above [16]
defigit : jacentem spoliât.
he plunges 30 73

78. ORESTES AND PYLADES.

[Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon, was rescued by the goddess Diana when her father was about to offer her as a sacrifice. She was transported to the Crimea, and there became priestess of Diana's temple. Here it was the custom to offer all strangers in sacrifice to the goddess. One day two Grecian youths were brought to the temple, and in them she recognised her brother Orestes and his friend Pylades.]

Praefuerat templo multos ea rite per annos,
[17] 20 1 2

Invitâ peragens tristia sacra manu :
36 26 gloomy 4

Quum duo veliferā juvenes venere carinā,
 11 sail-bearing 16 58

Presseruntque suo littora nostra pede.
 13 66 17 2

Par fuit his aetas et amor: quorum alter Orestes,
 51 [18] 13 25 [10] 21

Alter erat Pylades: nomina fama tenet.
 11 34 26

Protinus immitem Triviae ducuntur ad aram,
 ruthless 26 1

Evincti geminas ad sua terga manus.
 Having their two hands bound 8

Spargit aqua custos lustrali Graia sacerdos,
 3 73 purifying Grecian

Ambiat ut fulvas infula longa comas.
 the fillet 18 12

Dumque parat sacrum, dum velat tempora vittis,
 14 12 53 the temples

Dum tardae causas invenit ipsa morae,
 44 51 16

Non ego crudelis, juvenes: ignoscite! dixit
 11 am 16 16 30

Sacra suo facio barbariora loco:
 65 19 [30]

Ritus is est gentis. Quā vos tamen urbe venitis?
 16 24 1 [21] 58

Quove parum faustā puppe petistis iter?
 54 55 68 61 6

Dixit; et audito patriae pia nomine virgo
 30 41 9 32 11 [34]

Consortes urbis comperit esse suae,
 [10] 13

Alteruter votis, inquit, cadat hostia sacris
 One or the other [16] 65 [47] a victim

Ad patrias sedes nuntius alter eat.
 22 15 21 [47]

Ire jubet Pylades carum periturus Oresten:
 58 42

Hic negat: inque vicem pugnat uterque mori.

44 1 12 23 52 62

Exstitit hoc unum, quod non convenerit illis:

was not agreed upon

Cetera par concurs et sine lite fuit.

50 in other points 50 63

Dum peragunt pulchri juvenes certamen amoris,

14 carry on 32 53 25

Ad fratrem scriptas exarat illa notas.

36 38 jots down characters.

Ad fratrem mandata dabat: cuique illa dabantur—

31 commissions 59

Humanos casus aspice!—frater erat.

10 28 48

Nec mora: de templo rapiunt simulacra Dianae

16 6 61

Clamque per immensas puppe feruntur aquas.

41 1 73 68 58 3

79. THE INSTITUTIONS OF LYCURGUS.

Lycurgus administrationem reipublicae per ordines

the management 17 1 33

divisit: regibus potestatem bellorum, senatui custodiam

5 5 6 25

legum permisit. Fundos omnium aequaliter inter

15 9 15

omnes divisit, ut aequata patrimonia neminem potenti-

[40] 66 42

orem altero redderent. Convivari omnes publice jussit,

21 [30] 58

ne cujus divitiae vel luxuria in occulto essent.

40 of any one

Juvenibus non amplius una veste uti toto anno permisit,

16 11 7 [28] 64 19 2

nec quenquam cultius, quam alterum, progredi, nec

15 51 better dressed 13 21 25 16

81. PROTEUS.

[The nymph Cyrene instructs her son Aristaeus how to catch the shifty Proteus and make him give him advice. Proteus was a sea-god, who had the faculty of changing into all sorts of shapes.]

Est in Carpathio Neptuni gurgite vates,

Caeruleus Proteus, magnum qui piscibus aequor,
 From the dark 10 9 9
 blue sea

Et juncto bipedum curru metitur equorum.

33 16

Hic tibi nate prius vinclis capiendus, ut omnem

[26] 14 6 63 [40] 9

Expediat morbi causam, eventusque secundet.

38 44 23 12 make prosperous.

Nam sine vi non ulla dabit praecepta, neque illum

11 50 47 11 15 59 37

Orando flectes; vim duram et vincula capto

55 35 12 6 63 [16]

Tende; doli circum haec demum frangentur inanes.

25 1 69 75

Ipsa ego te, medios quum sol accenderit aestus,

32 11 22 25 68

Quum sitiunt herbae, et pecori jam gratior umbra est,

74 15 26 46 73

In secreta senis ducam, quo fessus ab undis

haunts 6 26 54 77 6 1

Se recipit, facile ut somno aggrediare jacentem.

62 70 48 [26] 30

Verum ubi correptum manibus vinclisque tenebis,

53 16 65 4 26

Tum variae eludent species atque ora ferarum.

10 49 29 17 14 59

Fiet enim subito sus horridus, atraque tigris,

75 15 28 bristling

Squamosusque draco, et fulva cervice leaena,

Scaly 78 28 [33]

Aut acrem flammae sonitum dabit, atque ita vinclis

15 55 59 17 11

SYNTAX RULES.

NOUNS.—NOMINATIVE.

The **Nominative** is the naming case ; hence,

1. The **Nominative** marks the *Subject*.
2. The **Nominative** marks words that are enlargements of the Subject, or complements of the predicate.

ACCUSATIVE.

The **Accusative** is the case of motion ; therefore,

3. The **Accusative** marks the town to which you go, or send.

4. The **Accusative** follows all *prepositions* that signify motion ; but *domum, home, and rus, into the country,* have no preposition.

5. The **Accusative** marks the distance you walk.

6. The **Accusative** marks the length of time a thing is going on.

7. The **Accusative** marks the object to which an action is directed, so the object of a transitive verb is in the accusative.

8. Substantive sentences often have their subject in the accusative : in that case, the complement also is in the accusative.

GENITIVE.

9. The **Genitive** marks the possessor.

10. The **Genitive** marks the whole of which a part is taken.

11. The **Genitive** with an adjective joined to it describes a quality.

12. The **Genitive** often marks the cause ; therefore, The **Genitive** marks the cause of the feeling with verbs and adjectives that speak of feelings.

13. The **Genitive** marks the crime or punishment.

14. The **Genitive** often follows verbs of remembering and forgetting.

15. If an adjective or noun implies an action, the Genitive marks the object of the action.

DATIVE.

16. The Dative marks the person or thing to whom a thing or action is of some good or some harm; therefore, the indirect object is in the Dative, and the Dative follows many adjectives.

17. Many verbs which are transitive in English have the object in the Dative in Latin, and this Dative is used even with the passive voice.

The commonest of these verbs are—

(1.) Verbs meaning to obey, serve, favour, please, trust, help, oppose.

(2.) Verbs meaning to command (except *jubere*) and to hurt (except *laedere*).

(3.) Many verbs compounded with prepositions.

(4.) Most of the compounds of *esse*.

18. With the verb *esse* the Dative marks the possessor.

19. The Dative often marks the effect or purpose.

20. The Dative marks the place where a thing happens.

ABLATIVE.

The Ablative is the case of removal; hence,

21. The Ablative marks the place from which you go.

22. The Ablative follows all prepositions that mean removal.

23. The Ablative follows verbs that mean to separate, to set free, to deprive, and the like.

24. The Ablative marks the birth or origin of a person or thing.

25. The Ablative with *a* or *ab* marks a living agent, but the Dative is used after adjectives in *bilis*, and passive participles.

26. The Ablative alone marks the means, instrument, cause, or manner of an action.

27. The Ablative marks the price; but the Genitive of certain adjectives is often used.

28. The Ablative is found with many verbs which mean to get good for yourself by means of something else, *fruar, fungor, nitor, utor, vescor*.

29. The **Ablative** or **Genitive** follows verbs and adjectives that express fulness or want, and also *dignus, contentus*.

30. The **Ablative** is used after comparatives when *quam* is omitted. It also expresses the amount or degree by which one thing exceeds another.

31. The **Ablative** marks the time when or in which anything is done.

32. The **Ablative** follows all prepositions that signify anything done in a place; but no preposition is used with the words *locus, pars, via, &c.*, and nouns joined to the adjective *totus*. In poetry the preposition is often left out.

33. The **Ablative** with an adjective joined to it often describes a quality.

34. The **Ablative** of the instrument, the manner, or the time often has a participle or adjective, or even a noun with it, and is then called the **Ablative absolute**.

ADJECTIVES.

35. Instead of the *top of the mountain*, the Latin language says, *the highest mountain*; for *the middle of the river*, *the middle river*; and so on.

36. An adjective in the comparative often indicates a greater degree than usual; thus *major* is *greater than usual*, or *too great*. The comparative of adverbs is used in the same way.

THE INFINITIVE.

37. The **Infinitive** can take the place of a noun; that is, it can be the subject or object of another verb.

38. **Substantive sentences**—that is, sentences which are either the subject or the object of a verb—usually have their subject in the accusative and their verb in the infinitive. See also rule 44.

CONJUNCTIONS

with Indicative or Subjunctive.

39. In a sentence beginning with *Si, if*, the verb is usually in the same mood and tense as the verb in the principal sentence, though one may be perfect and the other imperfect.

40. **Ut**, meaning *as* or *when*, has the indicative; meaning *in order that*, *so that*, or *although*, it has the subjunctive.

41. **Quum**, showing *time*, has the indicative of the present, future, or present perfect. **Quum**, showing a *cause*, has the subjunctive; but **quum**, meaning *when*, with a *past* tense, is generally looked upon as indicating a *cause*, and therefore has the subjunctive.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

42. The Subjunctive strictly indicates something thought of in the mind; hence it is always used in sentences which imply that a thing *does not exist*.

43. The Subjunctive is used with relative pronouns and conjunctions indicating a *cause*, *purpose*, or *result*, *ut*, *ne*, *quoniam*, *quamvis*, *quominus*, &c.

44. The Subjunctive is used in substantive sentences beginning with an Interrogative or a conjunction.

45. The Subjunctive is used to express a wish.

46. The Subjunctive is used with *dum*, *donec*, &c., when it is implied that a person is *waiting* for something to happen.

47. The present and present perfect subjunctive are often used for the imperative.

N.B.—There are several subjunctives in the lessons without a reference. It has been thought better to leave them unexplained in a work of this kind.

GERUND AND GERUNDIVE.

48. The Gerund is a verbal substantive, and is used as a substantive.

49. The Gerundive is often used for the gerund, and is made to agree with the noun, while the noun takes the case of the Gerund.

SUPINE.

50. The Supine is a verbal noun; but the accusative supine in *um* is used only after verbs of motion, and the ablative supine in *u* after adjectives.

VOCABULARIES.

1.

Africa, *ae*, f. 1, Africa.

Arbor, *arbör-is*, f. 3, a tree.

Corinthus, *i*, m. 2, Corinth.

Dömus, *üs*, f. 2 and 4, a house.

Florentia, *ae*, f. 1, Florence.

Londinium, *ii*, n. 2, London.

Mensa, *ae*, f. 1, a table.

Röma, *ae*, f. 1, Rome.

Räs, *rär-is*, n. 3, the country.

Silva, *ae*, f. 1, a wood.

Unda, *ae*, f. 1, a wave.

Urbs, *urb-is*, f. 3, a city.

Prepositions signifying
motion:—

Circum, around.

Ad, to, near.

In, into, towards, against.

Per, through, by, during.

Sub, under.

2.

Annus, *i*, m. 2, a year.

Höra, *ae*, f. 1, an hour.

Märe, *märis*, n. 3, the sea.

Miles, *milit-is*, m. 3, a soldier.

Passus, *üs*, m. 4, a step, a pace.

Pes, *péd-is*, m. 3, a foot.

Turris, *is*, f. 3, a tower.

3.

Aqua, *ae*, f. 1, water.

Epistöla, *ae*, f. 1, a letter.

Filius, *ii*, m. 2, a son.

Mäter, *matr-is*, f. 3, a mother.

Nävis, *is*, f. 3, a ship.

Päter, *patr-is*, m. 3, a father.

4.

- Cānis, canis*, m. and f. 3, a dog.
Mānus, ūs, f. 4, a hand.
Mārus, ī, m. 2, a wall.
Pars, part-is, f. 3, a part, a side.
Puella, ae, f. 1, a girl.
Tectum, ī, n. 2, a roof, a house.
Via, ae, f. 1, a way, road.

5.

- Amicus, ī*, m. 2, a friend.
Bellum, ī, n. 2, war.
Cāro, carn-is, f. 3, flesh.
Cārthāgo, Carthagin-is, f. 3, Carthage.
Dōminus, ī, m. 2, a lord, a master.
Filia, ae, f. 1, a daughter.
Rex, reg-is, m. 3, a king.
Semper, always.
Servus, ī, m. 2, a slave.
Terra, ae, f. 1, earth, land.

6.

- Exercitus, ūs*, m. 4, an army.
Iter, itinēr-is, n. 3, a journey, a march.
Mētus, ūs, m. 4, fear.
Pōpūlus, ī, m. 2, a people, nation.
Rāna, ae, f. 1, a frog.
Saxum, ī, n. 2, a stone, rock.
Senātus, ūs, m. 4, the Senate.
Senex, sēn-is, m. 3, an old man.
Vālērīus, īi, m. 2, Valerius.
Vinculum, ī, n. 2, a chain, bond.

Prepositions signifying *motion from*, followed by the ablative:—*A* or *ab*, from, by. *De*, down from. *E* or *ex*, out of. Signifying *rest*:—*In*, in, on. *Sub*, under.

7.

- Acus, acūs*, f. 4, a needle.
Aestas, aestāt-is, f. 3, summer.
Ager, agri, m. 2, land, a field.
Aurum, ī, n. 2, gold.
Ferrum, ī, n. 2, iron.
Fōlium, īi, n. 2, a leaf.
Hiems, hiēm-is, f. 3, winter.
Hortus, ī, m. 2, a garden.
Sēcūris, is, f. 3, an axe.
Tālentum, ī, n. 2, a talent, a sum of about £250.
Ventus, ī, m. 2, wind.
Vestis, is, f. 3, a garment.

8.

Arma, ōrum, n. 2, arms.
Hostis, is, m. 3, an enemy.
Ligneus, a, um, wooden.
Pons, pont-is, m. 3, a bridge.

Porsēna, as, m. 1, a king of Etruria.
Solus, a, um, alone.
Tergum, i, n. 2, the back.
Tibēris, is, m. 3, the Tiber.

Contra, prep. gov. acc. against.
Cum, prep. gov. abl. with.

Dōneo, conj. until.
Et, conj. and; *et—et*, both—and.

9.

Aequor, aequōr-is, n. 3, a level surface, the sea.
Fortis, e, brave, strong.
Omnis, e, all, every.
Orbis, is, m. 3, a circle, the world.

Patria, as, f. 1, native land.
Piscis, is, m. 3, a fish.
Solum, i, n. 2, the soil.
Vacuum, a, um, empty.
Volucris, is, f. 3, a bird.

10.

Alius, a, ud, another.
Amnis, is, m. 3, a river.
Corpus, corpōr-is, n. 3, a body.
Fābula, as, f. 1, a story, fable.
Humānus, a, um, human, refined.
Magnus, a, um, great.
Membrum, i, n. 2, a limb.

Militia, as, f. 1, warfare.
Mons, mont-is, m. 3, a mountain, hill.
Plebs, or *plēbes*, *plēb-is*, f. 3, the common people.
Seditio, seditiōn-is, f. 3, a mutiny.
Tributum, i, n. 2, tribute.
Venter, ventr-is, m. 3, the belly.

De, prep. gov. abl. down from, about, concerning.
Tum, adv. then.

Inter, prep. gov. acc. among, between, during.
Trans, prep. gov. acc. across.

11.

Ala, alas, f. 1, a wing.
Brachium, ii, n. 2, an arm.
Corvus, i, m. 2, a crow, a raven.

Dexter, dextra, dextrum, and *dextera, dexterum*, right.
Gallus, i, m. 2, a Gaul.

Nomen, nominis, n. 2, a name. *Unguis, is, m. 3, a nail, claw.*

Oculus, i, m. 2, an eye. *Victoria, ae, f. 1, victory.*

Etiam, also, even.

Non, not.

Ita, so, thus.

Quum, when.

Mox, soon.

Sed, but.

Nam, for.

Solum, only.

12.

Aratrum, i, n. 2, a plough.

Osiris, an Egyptian god.

Coma, ae, f. 1, hair, foliage.

Pomum, i, n. 2, an apple.

Durus, a, um, hard.

Primus, a, um, first.

Falc, falc-is, f. 3, a sickle, pruning-hook.

Semen, semin-is, n. 3, a seed.

Humus, i, f. 2, the ground.

Tenor, a, um, tender.

Notus, a, um, known.

Viridis, e, green.

Vitis, is, f. 3, a vine.

Quæ, conj. and, joined to the second of two words, or to the first word in the second sentence. Quo—que, both—and.

13.

Aegyptus, i, m. 2, Egypt.

Juvenilis, e, youthful.

Aetas, aetät-is, f. 3, age.

Lacrima, ae, f. 1, a tear.

Alexandria, ae, f. 1, the capital of Egypt.

Pompeius, ii, m. 2, Pompey.

Amicitia, ae, f. 1, friendship.

Suus, a, um, his, her, its, their.

Annulus, i, m. 2, a ring.

Tantus, a, um, so great, so much.

Auxilium, i, n. 2, help.

Tutor, tutor-is, m. 3, a guardian.

Caesar, is, m. 3, Caesar.

Caput, capit-is, n. 3, a head.

Vir, vir-i, m. 2, a man, a gentleman.

Fortuna, ae, f. 1, fortune.
Gener, gener-i, m. 2, a son-in-law.

Propter, prep. gov. acc. on account of. *Quam, than, as, how.*

14.

Alas, alit-is, winged; subst.
m. & f. a bird.

Avidus, a, um, greedy.

Casus, i, m. 2, a cheese.

Celsus, a, um, lofty.

Corpus, corpör-is, n. 3, a
body.

Dëcor, decör-is, m. 3,
beauty, grace.

Dens, dent-is, m. 3, a
tooth, tusk.

Dolësus, a, um, crafty.

Fenestra, ae, f. 1, a window.

Nullus, a, um, none.

Os, ör-is, n. 3, a mouth, face.

Penna, ae, f. 1, a feather.

Prior, us, former, before;
adv. *prius*, before, first.

Stultus, a, um, foolish.

Tuus, a, um, thy.

Vox, vöc-is, f. 3, voice.

Vulpes, is, f. 3, a fox.

Vultus, üs, m. 4, look, coun-
tenance.

At, but.

Dum, while.

Sí, if.

Sic, so, thus.

15.

Armentum, i, n. 2, a herd.

Finis, is, m. 3, a boundary;
pl. *fines*, territory.

Furtum, i, n. 2, theft.

Gens, gent-is, f. 3, a race, a
nation.

Grävis, e, heavy, important,
severe.

Hömo, homin-is, m. 3, a
man.

Ingenium, ii, n. 2, disposi-
tion, talent.

Iustitia, ae, f. 1, justice.

Latitudo, latitudin-is, f. 3,
breadth.

Lex, leg-is, f. 3, a law.

Liberi, orum, m. 2, chil-
dren.

Longitudo, longitudin-is, f. 3,
length.

Pëcus, pëcör-is, n. 3, small
cattle, sheep.

Plaustrum, i, n. 2, a waggon.

Scelus, scëler-is, n. 3, a crime.

Scythia, ae, f. 1, Scythia.

Sedes, is, f. 3, a seat, abode.

Solitudo, solitudin-is, f. 3,
loneliness, a desert.

Ullus, a, um, any.

Uxor, ör-is, f. 3, a wife.

Apud, prep. gov. acc.
among, at the house of.

Aut, conj. either, or.

Enim, conj. for, cannot
stand first.

Inter, prep. gov. acc.
among, between, during.

Neque, nec, neither, nor.

Pro, prep. gov. abl. in front
of, for, instead of.

16.

Albus, a, um, white.

Carcer, carcēr-is, m. 3, a goal, barrier, prison.

Color, color-is, m. 3, colour, hue.

Crūdēlis, e, cruel.

Dies, ēi, 5, masc., a day; fem., a space of time.

Elēus, a, um, Elean, of Elis, the district where the Olympian games were held.

Equus, i, m. 2, a horse.

Fātum, i, n. 2, fate.

Forma, ae, f. 1, shape, beauty.

Formōsus, a, um, beautiful.

Infirmus, a, um, weak, infirm.

Juvenis, e, young, a youth.

Mōra, ae, f. 1, delay.

Nōvus, a, um, new.

Pōpulus, i, m. 2, a people.

Pōpulus, i, f. 2, a poplar.

Senecta, ae, f. 1, old age.

Serpens, serpent-is, m. 3, a serpent.

Sērūs, a, um, late.

Cito, quickly, soon.

Ubi, when, where.

17.

Altitudo, altitudin-is, f. 3, height, depth.

Aquīla, ae, f. 1, an eagle.

Dēctmus, a, um, tenth.

Deus, i, m. 2, a god.

Hostis, is, m. 3, an enemy.

Imperātor, is, m. 3, a commander, emperor.

Legio, legiōn-is, f. 3, a legion.

Mēus, a, um, my.

Noster, nostra, nostrum, our.

Officium, is, n. 2, duty.

Res, rei, f. 5, a thing, affair.

Res-publica, rei-publicae, the commonwealth, state.

Atque, conj. and.

Fēliciter, adv. happily.

Nisi, conj. unless.

18.

Certus, a, um, certain, sure.

Collis, is, m. 3, a hill.

Leo, leōn-is, m. 3, a lion.

Mollis, e, soft.

Longus, a, um, long.

Signum, i, n. 2, a sign, standard.

Uva, ae, f. 1, a bunch of grapes.

19.

Arc, *arc-is*, f. 3, a citadel.

Facultas, *facultat-is*, f. 3, facility, means, abundance.

Flumen, *flumin-is*, n. 3, a river.

Locus, i, m. 2, a place.

Sexcenti, *ae*, a, 600.

Radix, *radic-is*, f. 3, a root.

Natura, *ae*, f. 1, nature.

Oppidum, i, n. 2, a town.

Reliquus, *a*, *um*, remaining.

Ripa, *ae*, f. 1, a bank.

Spätium, ii, n. 2, a space, room.

Summus, *a*, *um*, highest.

Totus, *a*, *um*, the whole.

Usus, *us*, m. 4, use, advantage, need.

Paeae, adv. almost.

20.

Acies, *aciis*, f. 5, line of battle, field of battle.

Ars, *art-is*, f. 3, art, skill.

Arvum, i, n. 2, ploughed land, field.

Caedes, *is*, f. 3, slaughter.

Ensis, *is*, m. 3, a sword (in poetry).

Faber, *fabri*, m. 2, a smith, workman.

Fors, *is*, f. 3, a door.

Freum, i, n. 2, a bridle, bit; plural *freni* and *frena*.

Ira, *ae*, f. 1, anger, wrath.

Jugum, i, n. 2, a yoke.

Jupiter, *Jovis*, m. 2, the chief of the gods.

Lapis, *lapid-is*, m. 3, a stone.

Lētum, i, n. 2, death (in poetry).

Multus, *a*, *um*, much, many.

Saeuus, *a*, *um*, fierce, cruel.

Saturnus, i, m. 2, the father of Jupiter.

Taurus, i, m. 2, a bull.

Tellus, *tellar-is*, f. 3, earth.

Tempus, *tempör-is*, n. 3, time.

Validus, *a*, *um*, strong.

Vulnus, *vulner-is*, n. 3, a wound.

Bene, adv. well.

Nunc, now.

21.

Alter, altëra, altërum, the other (of two): *alter—alter*, the one—the other.

Audax, äcis, bold, daring.

Cicero, Cicerôn-is, m. 3, Cicero.

Clärus, a, um, bright, illustrious, loud.

Consül, is, m. 3, a consul.

Gënus, genëris, n. 3, kind, race.

Nobilis, e, noble.

Prävus, a, um, crooked, depraved.

Proelium, ii, n. 2, a battle.

Quidem, adv. indeed.

Söcius, ii, m. 2, a partner, comrade, ally.

22.

Aura, ae, f. 1, a breeze, air.

Caelum, i, n. 2, sky, heaven.

Cëra, ae, f. 1, wax.

Cupido, cupidin-is, f. 3, desire.

Dux, düo-is, m. 3, a guide, leader, general.

Infeliz, infelic-is, unhappy.

Lacertus, i, m. 2, the arm (upper).

Nudus, a, um, naked.

Patrius, a, um, belonging to a father, father's.

Puer, i, m. 2, a boy.

Regio, region-is, f. 3, a region.

Sepulcrum, i, n. 2, a tomb.

Sol, sölis, m. 3, the sun.

Vicinia, ae, f. 1, neighbourhood.

Volätus, us, m. 4, flight.

23.

Alacritas, ätis, f. 3, nimbleness, eagerness.

Animus, i, m. 2, soul, feeling, courage, sense.

Ante, adv. and prep. gov. acc. before.

Audacia, ae, f. 1, boldness.

Cursus, us, m. 4, running, course, race.

Deesse, to be wanting.

Ducëre, 3, to lead.

Eventus, us, m. 4, result, success.

Jactus, us, m. 4, a throwing, shooting.

Mille, a thousand.

Pëcus, pecüd-is, f. 3, cattle.

Pugna, ae, f. 1, a battle.

Pugnäre, 1, to fight.

Putäre, 1, to reckon, think.

Sagitta, ae, f. 1, an arrow.

Üt, with *indic.* as, when; with *subj.* that, although.

Virtus, virtut-is, f. 3, valour, virtue.

24.

Cingere, 3, to gird, surround.

Cruor, oris, m. 3, gore, bloodshed.

Discors, discord-is, jarring, disagreeing.

Ferreus, a, um, made of iron.

Ferus, a, um, wild, fierce.

Hinc, hence.

Laudare, 1, to praise.

Malum, i, n. 2, an evil, misfortune.

Mors, mort-is, f. 3, death.

Periculum, i, n. 2, danger.

Pontus, i, m. 2, the sea.

Praeda, ae, f. 1, prey, booty, plunder.

Propior, us, nearer.

Ratis, is, f. 3, a raft, bark.

Rostrum, i, n. 2, a beak.

Sacculum, i, n. 2, an age.

Tamen, however, nevertheless.

Vagus, a, um, wandering, shifting.

Venire, 4, to come.

Venus, Venëris, 3, the goddess of love.

25.

Accendere, 3, to kindle, to set on fire.

Addere, 3, to add.

Advocare, 1, to call to, summon.

Affirmare, 1, to assert.

Amor, amor-is, m. 3, love.

Athënæ, arum, f. 1, Athens.

Concio, on-is, f. 3, an assembly.

Credulus, a, um, credulous.

Crudelitas, at-is, f. 3, cruelty.

Custodia, ae, f. 1, guard, protection.

Dolus, i, m. 2, craft, guile.

Invidiosus, a, um, invidious, envious.

Invisus, a, um, hateful.

Lacerare, 1, to mangle.

Multitudo, in-is, f. 3, a multitude.

Obtinere, 2, to hold, obtain.

Occupare, 1, to seize, occupy.

Oratio, on-is, f. 3, a speech.

Ostendere, 3, to show, exhibit.

Princeps, princip-is, 3, a chief, a leading man.

Progrèdi, progredior, 3, to step forth, advance.

Publicus, a, um, public.

Queri, 3, to complain.

Regnare, 1, to reign.

Satelles, it-is, m. 3, a guard, attendant.

Simulare, 1, to pretend.

26.

Cantus, us, m. 4, singing, chant, incantation.

Carmen, carmin-is, n. 3, a song.

Caterva, ae, f. 1, a troop, company.

Ducere, 3, to lead, draw.

Elicere, *elicio*, 3, to entice, allure.

Findere, 3, to split.

Infernus, a, um, infernal, of the lower regions.

Jam, now, already, presently.

Jam—jam, at one time, at another time.

Jubere, 2, to bid, to order.

Lac, *lact-is*, n. 3, milk.

Magicus, a, um, magical.

Mānes, *ium*, f. 3, the Manes, spirits of the dead.

Nix, *niv-is*, f. 3, snow.

Os, *oss-is*, n. 3, a bone.

Rōgus, i, m. 2, a funeral pile.

Sidus, *sider-is*, n. 3, a star, constellation.

Stridor, *or-is*, m. 3, a screech, hiss.

Tenere, 2, to hold.

Tepidus, a, um, warm.

Tristis, e, sad, gloomy.

Vertere, 3, to turn.

27.

Amittere, 3, to send away, lose.

Amputare, 1, to cut round, amputate.

Athēniensis, e, Athenian.

Celebrare, to celebrate.

Detinere, 2, to hold down.

Fugere, *fugio*, 3, to flee.

Gloria, ae, f. 1, glory.

Laus, *laud-is*, f. 3, praise.

Morsus, *us*, m. 4, a bite.

Onustus, a, um, laden.

Post, prep. gov. acc. after.

Proelium, *ii*, n. 2, a battle.

Quōque, conj. also.

Scriptor, *or-is*, m. 3, a writer, historian.

Sinister, *tra*, *trum*, left.

28.

Advolare, 1, to fly to, or upon.

Casus, *us*, m. 4, an accident, mishap.

Cervix, *cervic-is*, f. 3, the neck.

Collum, i, n. 2, the neck.

Cōmes, *comit-is*, m. and f. 3, a companion.

Diripere, *diripio*, 3, to tear apart, plunder.

Dives, *divit-is*, rich.

Eminere, 2, to jut out, tower.

Flere, 2, to weep, bewail.

Gaudium, *ii*, n. 2, joy.

Gradus, *us*, m. 4, a step.

Hordeum, *ii*, n. 2, barley.

Igitur, conj. therefore.

Insidiae, *arum*, f. 1, an ambuscade.

Jactare, 1, to toss, hurl.

Latro, *ōnis*, 3, a robber.

<i>Mulus</i> , i, m. 2, <i>Mula</i> , ae, f. 1, a mule.	<i>Placidus</i> , a, um, calm, placid.
<i>Negligere</i> , 3, to neglect.	<i>Quietus</i> , a, um, quiet.
<i>Nihil</i> or <i>nîl</i> , indecl., no- thing.	<i>Saccus</i> , i, m. 2, a sack.
<i>Nummus</i> , i, m. 2, coin, cash.	<i>Sarcina</i> , ae, f. 1, a package.
<i>Onus</i> , <i>onër-is</i> , n. 3, a burden.	<i>Sauciare</i> , 1, to wound.
<i>Pecunia</i> , ae, f. 1, money.	<i>Sequi</i> , 3, to follow.
	<i>Subito</i> , adv. suddenly.
	<i>Tumere</i> , 2, to swell.
	<i>Vilis</i> , e, cheap, worthless.

29.

<i>Ac</i> , and.	<i>Inermis</i> , e, unarmed.
<i>Aeger</i> , ra, rum, sick.	<i>Mentio</i> , <i>õnis</i> , f. 3, mention.
<i>Audere</i> , 2, to dare.	<i>Munitio</i> , <i>õnis</i> , f. 3, fortifi- cation.
<i>Capere</i> , <i>capio</i> , 3, to take.	<i>Porta</i> , ae, f. 1, a gate, door.
<i>Carere</i> , 2, to be without, want.	<i>Praebere</i> , 2, to hold forward, afford, present.
<i>Centurio</i> , <i>õnis</i> , m. 3, cen- turion, commander of 100 men.	<i>Praesidium</i> , ii, n. 2, a garrison, safeguard.
<i>Cibus</i> , i, m. 2, food.	<i>Proximus</i> , a, um, nearest.
<i>Cohors</i> , <i>tis</i> , f. 3, a cohort, the tenth part of a legion.	<i>Quintus</i> , a, um, fifth.
<i>Confirmare</i> , 1, to strengthen, encourage, assert.	<i>Relinquere</i> , 3, to leave.
<i>Consequi</i> , 3, to follow, overtake.	<i>Salus</i> , <i>salut-is</i> , f. 3, safety.
<i>Consistere</i> , 3, to stand to- gether, take one's place.	<i>Servare</i> , 1, to preserve, keep.
<i>Defensor</i> , <i>õris</i> , m. 3, a defender.	<i>Species</i> , <i>içi</i> , f. 5, appear- ance, shape, beauty.
<i>Discrimen</i> , <i>inis</i> , n. 3, dis- tinction, danger.	<i>Sustinere</i> , 2, to keep up, sustain, endure.
<i>Imminere</i> , 2, to hang over, threaten, be close upon.	<i>Tantum</i> , adv. so much, only.
	<i>Trahere</i> , 3, to draw, drag.
	<i>Una</i> , adv. together.
	<i>Videre</i> , 2, to see.

30.

Citäre, 1, to summon.
Contendäre, 3, to strain, to strive, to maintain.
Damnäre, 1, to condemn.
Däre, 1, to give.
Debäre, 2, to owe, ought.
Decem, ten.
Dicäre, 3, to say, tell.
Falsus, *a*, *um*, false.
Fraus, *fraud-is*, *f*. 3, fraud, deceit.
Jacäre, 2, to lie.
Lupus, *i*, *m*. 2, a wolf.
Mendax, *mendac-is*, lying.
Mercēs, *mercēd-is*, *f*. 3, a reward.

Mödö, only, just now.
Ovis, *is*, *f*. 3, a sheep.
Pānis, *is*, *m*. 3, bread, a loaf.
Pauci, *ae*, *a*, few, a few.
Petäre, 3, to seek, ask.
Pœna, *ae*, *f*. 1, a fine, penalty.
Soläre, 2, to be wont, to be accustomed.
Süperi, *örum*, *m*. 2, the gods above.
Testimonium, *ii*, *n*. 2, testimony.
Testis, *is*, *m*. and *f*. 3, a witness.

31.

Celeritas, *at-is*, *f*. 3, speed.
Copia, *ae*, *f*. 1, plenty; plural, troops.
Equēs, *equit-is*, *m*. 3, a horseman, knight.

Fuga, *ae*, *f*. 1, flight.
Impētus, *ūs*, *m*. 4, onset, rush.
Mandäre, 1, to put into the hand, intrust, betake.

32.

Adesse, to be present, stand by.
Coläre, 3, to cultivate.
Decōrus, *a*, *um*, graceful, comely.
Fax, *fāc-is*, *f*. 3, a torch.
Fulgäre, 2, to shine.
Horräre, 2, to shudder, stand on end.
Lugere, 2, to mourn.
Lūna, *ae*, *f*. 1, the moon.
Majus, *us*, greater.
Medius, *a*, *um*, middle.
Mōtus, *ūs*, *m*. 4, movement.
Numen, *inis*, *n*. 3, a nod, will, deity.

Pius, *a*, *um*, pious, dutiful.
Placäre, 1, to appease.
Prohibäre, 2, to hinder.
Pulcher, *chra*, *chrum*, fair.
Sæpes, *is*, *f*. 3, a hedge.
Simul, adv. at the same time.
Subītus, *a*, *um*, sudden.
Tēnuis, *e*, thin.
Turba, *ae*, *f*. 1, a crowd.
Tus, *tūr-is*, *n*. 3, incense.
Venire, 4, to come.
Violäre, 1, to violate, profane.

33.

Conjicere, conjicio, 3, to throw together.

Currus, us, m. 4, a chariot.

Declivis, e, sloping down.

Desilire, 4, to leap down.

Efficere, officio, 3, to accomplish.

Exercitatio, onis, f. 3, exercise.

Habere, 2, to have, hold.

Interim, adv. meanwhile.

Ordo, ordin-is, m. 3, a rank, order.

Paulatim, adv. little by little, by degrees.

Pedes, pedis-is, m. 3, a foot soldier.

Plorunque, adv. for the most part.

Præceps, præcipit-is, head first, headlong, precipitous.

Præstare, to set before, furnish, to stand before, excel.

Premere, 3, to press.

Primo, adv. firstly, in the first place.

Primum, first, for the first time.

Quotidianus, a, um, daily.

Receptus, us, m. 4, a retreat.

Recipere, 3, to take back, receive; *se recipere*, to retreat.

Rota, ae, f. 1, a wheel.

Streptus, us, m. 4, a noise.

Telum, i, n. 2, a missile.

Terror, or-is, m. 3, terror, fright.

Turma, ae, f. 1, a troop.

Uti, as, that.

34.

Absolvere, to loose from, acquit.

Aedes, is, f. 3, a temple; pl. a house.

Angustus, a, um, narrow.

Attequi, 3, to follow up, attain.

Cedere, 3, to make way for, yield to.

Cinis, cineris, m. 3, ashes.

Fama, ae, f. 1, report, fame.

Fides, ei, f. 5, faith, trust, confidence.

Fundare, 1, to found.

Implere, 2, to fill in.

Invidia, ae, f. 1, envy.

Nescire, 4, not to know.

Parvus, a, um, small.

Ponere, 3, to place.

Rarus, a, um, scarce.

Talis, e, such.

Tam, so.

Verus, a, um, true.

Vere, adv. truly.

Vulgaris, e, vulgar, common.

35.

Aliënus, a, um, belonging to another, foreign.
Bestia, ae, f. 1, a beast.
Civis, is, m. 3, a citizen.
Dedicäre, 1, to dedicate.
Ergo, adv. therefore.
Expëtère, 3, to seek out.
Flectère, 3, to bend.
Judex, judic-is, m. 3, a judge, juryman.
Movère, 2, to move.
Optimüs, a, um, best.
Poëta, ae, m. 1, a poet.

Praetërëa, adv. besides.
Quia, conj. because.
Repetère, 3, to ask again, call for.
Repudiäre, 1, to reject.
Respondère, 2, to answer.
Saepe, adv. often.
Sanctus, a, um, holy.
Unquam, adv. ever.
Vëro, conj. but.
Vindicäre, 1, to claim.
Vivus, a, um, alive.
Voluntas, ätis, f. 3, will.

36.

Contemnère, 3, to scorn.
Cûra, ae, f. 1, care.
Dedère, 3, to give up.
Devoräre, 1, to devour.
Dissimuläre, 1, to conceal, dissemble.
Exemplum, i, n. 2, example.
Exiguus, a, um, scanty, small.
Flëtus, üs, m. 4, weeping.
Fossa, ae, f. 1, a ditch.
Fräter, fratris, m. 3, a brother.
Hümilis, e, lowly, humble.
Ignoräre, 1, to be ignorant of.
Invitus, a, um, unwilling.
Jacère, jacio, 3, to throw, lay.

Laetus, a, um, joyful.
Nex, nec-is, f. 3, a violent death.
Opus, opër-is, n. 3, work, need.
Osculum, i, n. 2, a kiss.
Pålam, adv. openly.
Patère, 2, to be open.
Pectus, pectör-is, n. 3, the breast.
Pietas, ät-is, f. 3, affection.
Supremus, a, um, last.
Tätus, a, um, safe.
Urgère, 2, to urge, hasten.
Vocäre, 1, to call.
Vomër, is, m. 3, a ploughshare.

37.

- Angere*, 3, to torment,
 vex.
Admonere, 2, to admonish.
Brevis, e, short.
Certe, certainly, at least.
Cogitatio, ōnis, f. 3, thought,
 reflection.
Curriculum, i, n. 2, a course,
 race.
Desiderare, 1, to long for,
 miss.
Dimicare, 1, to fight.
Exercere, 2, to exercise.
Frangere, 3, to break.
Labor, ōris, m. 3; work,
 toil.
Negue, neither, nor.
Nox, noctis, f. 3, night.
Posteritas, at-is, f. 3, pos-
 terity.
Praeter, prep. gov. acc.,
 besides, except.
Stimulus, i, m. 2, a spur,
 incitement.
Terminare, 1, to bound,
 end.
Tot, so many.
Toties, so often.
Vigilia, ae, f. 1, wakeful-
 ness, watching.
Vita, ae, f. 1, life.

38.

- Accedere*, 3, to approach.
Aequae, adv. equally.
Certo, adv. for certain.
Curare, 1, to care, take
 care.
Dolor, ōris, m. 3, pain, grief.
Exoruciare, to torment.
Expectare, 1, to await.
Expedire, 4, disentangle,
 set right, unfold.
Impedire, 4, to entangle,
 hinder.
Littera, ae, f. 1, a letter of
 the alphabet; pl. a letter,
 epistle.
Maximus, a, um, greatest.
Opera, ae, f. 1, work, pains;
 pl. workmen.
Plus, n. more; pl. *plures*,
plura.
Prope, adv. near.
Quidem, indeed; *ne—qui-*
dem, not even.
Scribere, 3, to write.
Scire, 4, to know.
Valere, 2, to be well or
 strong, to avail.
Valetudo, ōnis, f. 3, health,
 ill-health.

39.

Cæpella, *ae*, f. 1, a she-goat.

Cervus, *i*, m. 2, a stag.

Injuria, *ae*, f. 1, injustice, wrong.

Nominare, 1, to name.

Patiens, *tis*, able to bear, patient.

Quartus, *a*, *um*, fourth.

Quoniam, conj. since.

Saltus, *us*, m. 4, a glade.

Secundus, *a*, *um*, second.

Siquis, *siqua*, *siquid*, *siquod*, if any.

Tertius, *a*, *um*, third.

Tollere, 3, to lift, take away.

Tribuere, 3, to allot, grant.

Vacca, *ae*, f. 1, a cow.

Vastus, *a*, *um*, vast.

40.

Abducere, 3, to lead away.

Academia, *ae*, f. 4, a gymnasium and grove at Athens, where Plato and his successors taught.

Apparatus, *us*, m. 4, preparation, set out.

Cæna, *ae*, f. 1, supper.

Cenula, *ae*, f. 1, a little supper.

Egere, 2, to be in need of.

Hesternus, *a*, *um*, of yesterday.

Intelligere, 3, to understand, perceive.

Legatus, *i*, m. 2, an ambassador, deputy.

Liberalitas, *atis*, f. 3, liberality.

Mina, *ae*, f. 1, a coin worth 100 drachmae or francs.

Næ, conj. lest, that not.

Numerare, 1, to count.

Postridie, adv. the next day.

Quinquaginta, fifty.

Rogare, 1, to ask.

Satis, adv. enough.

Triginta, thirty.

Videri, 2, to be seen, to seem.

41.

Aliquis, *aliqua*, *aliquid*, *aliquid*, some, some one, something.

Auctor, *or-is*, m. 3, an adviser, author.

Audire, 4, to hear.

Clam, adv. secretly.

Classis, *is*, f. 3, a class, a fleet.

- Communicāre*, 1, to communicate, share.
Consilium, *ii*, n. 2, advice, plan, design.
Expectatio, *ōnis*, f. 3, expectation.
Gythēum, *i*, n. 2, a port in the south of Peloponnesus.
Honestus, *a, um*, honourable.
Incendēre, 3, to set on fire.
Lacedaemonius, *a, um*, Lacedaemonian.
Nēcesso, indecl. adj. necessary.
Opis (gen.), f. 3, help, pl. power, resources.
Persa, *ae*, m. 1, a Persian.
Postulāre, 1, to demand.
Salutāris, *e*, healthful, salutary.
Subducēre, 3, to haul up (a ship).
Utilis, *e*, useful.
Victōria, *ae*, f. 1, victory.

42.

- Amans*, *amant-is*, loving, fond.
Amāre, 1, to love.
Cārus, *a, um*, dear.
Commōdus, *a, um*, convenient; adv. *Commode*.
Corcyra, *ae*, f. 1, Corfu, one of the Ionian Islands.
Diligēre, 3, to love by choice.
Mirāri, 1, to admire.
Mirus, *a, um*, wonderful.
Mōdus, *i*, m. 2, manner, measure.
Navigāre, 1, to sail.
Nemo, *inis*, nobody.
Septimus, *a, um*, seventh.
Sollicitus, *a, um*, anxious.

43.

- Arbitrāri*, 1, to judge, think.
Crēdere, 3, to believe, trust.
Discedēre, 3, to depart.
Diu, adv. a long time.
Gerere, 3, to carry on, manage, wage.
Honos, or *honor*, *ōr-is*, m. 3, honour, office.
Intēger, *gra, grum*, untainted, whole, upright.
Liberāre, 1, to free.
Manēre, 2, to remain; *permanēre*, to remain throughout.
Memoria, *ae*, f. 1, memory, recollection.
Mortalis, *e*, mortal.
Nunquam, adv. never.
Nusquam, adv. nowhere.
Persuadere, 2, to persuade.
Pūrus, *a, um*, pure.
Sāpiens, *tis*, wise.
Vivere, 3, to live.

44.

Causa, *ae*, f. 1, a cause; *causā*, abl. for the sake of.
Crimen, *inis*, n. 3, a charge, a crime.
Culpa, *ae*, f. 1, a fault.
Negāre, 1, to deny, refuse.

Sententia, *ae*, f. 1, an opinion, sentence.
Simius, *ii*, m. 2, an ape.
Tunc, adv. then.
Uterque, *utrāque*, *utrumque*, each, both.
Vidēri, 2, to be seen, to seem.

45.

Certāre, 1, to strive.
Currere, 3, to run.
Depellere, 3, to push down.
Deripere, 3, to snatch away.
Iniquus, *a*, *um*, unfair, unjust.

Jus, *jur-is*, n. 3, right, law.
Maxime, adv. very greatly, in the highest degree.
Pertinere, 2, to belong, extend.
Quisque, *quaeque*, *quidque*, or *quodque*, each, every.
Vincere, 3, to conquer.

46.

Adolescens, *tis*, m. and f. 3, a growing youth or maiden.
Commendare, 1, to commend, recommend.
Commendatio, *ōnis*, f. 3, commendation.
Diligenter, adv. carefully.
Familiaris, belonging to

the family, intimate; *res familiaris*, household property.
Grātus, *a*, *um*, agreeable.
Inde, thence.
Ornare, 1, to adorn, furnish.
Stūdium, *ii*, n. 2, zeal, eagerness; a pursuit, study.

47.

Aequus, *a*, *um*, equal, fair, just.

Arceere, 2, to keep off, repel.

Carthāginiensis, *e*, Carthāginian.

Censere, 2, to think.

Circumscribere, 3, to write round, to limit.

Cruciatus, *us*, m. 4, torture.

Deinde, adv. afterwards, next.

Descendere, 3, to descend.

Dolor, *oris*, m. 3, pain, grief.

Excēdere, 3, to go beyond, exceed.

Facere, *facio*, 3, to make, do.

Fidelis, *e*, faithful.

Impōnere, 3, to put upon, impose.

Includere, 3, to shut in, enclose.

Infestus, *a*, *um*, hostile.

Iustus, *a*, *um*, just.

Ob, prep. gov. acc., on account of.

Observare, 1, to watch, to pay attention to.

Oppugnare, 1, to attack.

Pax, *pācis*, f. 3, peace.

Plenus, *a*, *um*, full.

Quanto, by how much, as.

Rōbur, *robōr-is*, n. 3, strength.

Spes, *spēs*, f. 5, hope.

Statuere, 3, to appoint, determine.

Stimulare, 1, to spur on, stimulate.

Superbus, *a*, *um*, proud.

Supplicium, *ii*, n. 2, punishment.

Tanto, by so much.

Terminus, *i*, m. 2, a boundary, limit.

Ultimus, *a*, *um*, furthest, last, extreme.

Vis, f. 3, violence, pl. strength.

48.

Aspicere, *aspicio*, 3, to look upon.

Bonus, *a*, *um*, good.

Captivus, *a*, *um*, captive.

Conjux, *conjugis*, m. and f. 3, a husband or wife.

Damnum, *i*, n. 2, a loss.

Decipere, *decipio*, 3, to deceive.

Imago, *inis*, f. 3, shape, likeness.

Imitari, 1, to imitate.

Lōqui, 3, to speak.

Melior, *us*, better.

Pējor, *us*, worse.

Sarmaticus, *a*, *um*, Sarmatian.

Sensus, *us*, m. 4, sense.

Somnium, *ii*, n. 2, a dream.

Somnus, *i*, m. 2, sleep.

Stātus, *us*, m. 4, a condition.

Terrere, 2, to frighten.

Venerari, 1, to respect, revere.

Vigilare, 1, to watch, be awake.

Vitare, 1, to avoid.

Voluptas, *atis*, f. 3, pleasure.

49.

- Abûti*, 3, to use up, abuse.
Autem, but, moreover.
Convocâre, 1, to call together.
Eludère, 3, to mock, baffle.
Fûror, *ôris*, m. 3, fury, frenzy.
Jussû, abl. only, by command.
Mos, *môris*, m. 3, habit, pl. morals.
Notâre, 1, to note, mark.
Particeps, *participis*, partaking, a sharer.
Quamdiu, how long, as long as.
Sentire, 4, to feel, perceive, think.

50.

- Adventus*, *ûs*, m. 4, an arrival.
Antea, adv. before.
Arbitrâri, 1, to think, judge.
Beatus, *a*, *um*, happy.
Ceteri, *ae*, *a*, the rest.
Civitas, *âtis*, f. 3, body of citizens, a state.
Cogère, 3, to drive together, force.
Cunctus, *a*, *um*, all.
Deposcere, 3, to demand.
Dignus, *a*, *um*, worthy.
Existimâre, 1, to reckon, think, esteem.
Inimicus, *a*, *um*, unfriendly; subst. an enemy.
Liber, *a*, *um*, free; adv. *libere*, freely.
Licet, 2, impers. it is allowed, gov. dat.
Magnitudo, *inis*, f. 3, size.
Maritimus, *a*, *um*, on the sea, maritime.
Praesens, *tis*, present.
Provincia, *ae*, f. 1, a province.
Sine, prep. without, gov. abl.
Tactus, *a*, *um*, silent; adv. *tacite*, silently.
Vester, *tra*, *trum*, your.

51.

- Agere*, 3, to do, act, drive.
Conficere, *conficio*, 3, to accomplish, bring to an end.
Fortitudo, *inis*, f. 3, bravery.
Industria, *ae*, f. 1, diligence.
Invenire, 4, to find.
Negotium, *ii*, n. 2, business.
Par, *pâris*, equal.
Providere, 2, to foresee, provide.
Quantus, *a*, *um*, how great, as great as, how much.

Quisquam, quaequam, quidquam, quodquam, any, any one, anything.
Sanguis, inis, m. 3, blood.
Subsidium, ii, n. 2, aid, reinforcement.

Undique, adv. on all sides.
Victor, oris, m. 3, a conqueror.
Vulgus, i, n. 2, the common people. *Vulgo*, adv. commonly.

52.

Defendere, 3, to defend.
Dignitas, at-is, f. 3, dignity.
Liberalis, e, liberal. *Liberaliter*, adv. liberally.
Necessarius, a, um, necessary. *Necessarii, orum*, connections.

Tractare, 1, to handle, treat.
Unicus, a, um, sole, single.
Unice, adv. singularly.
Uterque, utraque, utrumque, each, either.
Vehementer, adv. earnestly.

53.

Accipere, accipio, 3, to receive.
Adjungere, 3, to join to, attach.
Aliter, adv. otherwise.
Beneficium, ii, n. 2, a kindness.
Certamen, minis, n. 3, a contest.
Concordia, ae, f. 1, agreement.
Crescere, 3, to grow.
Decet, impers. it becomes, gov. acc.
Dextera (manus), right hand.
Discordia, ae, f. 1, disagreement.
Equidem, adv. for my part.
Evidere, 4, to come out, result.
Fidus, a, um, faithful.

Firmus, a, um, firm, strong.
Imitari, 1, to imitate.
Liberi, orum, m. 2, children.
Malus, a, um, bad. *Male*, adv. badly.
Monere, 2, to advise, warn.
Opulentus, a, um, wealthy.
Parare, 1, to get ready, procure.
Parere, pario, 3, to bring forth, get.
Parvus, a, um, little.
Propinquus, a, um, near.
Propinqui, pl. relatives.
Regnum, i, n. 2, a kingdom, royalty.
Retinere, 2, to hold back, keep.
Sapientia, ae, f. 1, wisdom.
Sin, conj. but if.

Thesaurus, *i*, m. 2, a treasure.

Tradere, 3, to hand over.

Uti (*ti*), with ind. as, with subj. that.

Verum, conj. but.

54.

Ancilla, *ae*, f. 1, a maid-servant.

Clavis, *is*, f. 3, a key.

Fortē, adv. by chance, ablative of *Fortis*.

Ignarus, *a*, *um*, ignorant.

Impellere, 3, to drive on, urge.

Initium, *ii*, n. 2, beginning.

Introducere, 3, to lead within.

Lictor, *oris*, 3, a lictor. The lictors marched in a line before the Roman magistrates, each bearing an

axe tied up in a bundle of rods.

Mulier, *is*, f. 3, a woman.

Noctū, abl. only, by night.

Numida, *ae*, m. 1, a Numidian.

Occultare, 1, to hide.

Onerare, 1, to load.

Pavidus, *a*, *um*, fearful.

Promissum, *i*, n. 2, a promise.

Quo, adv. whither.

Reperire, 4, to find.

Tamquam, as if.

Uti (*ti*), 3, to use, gov. abl.

Visere, 3, to visit.

55.

Acer, *acris*, *acre*, keen, fierce; adv. *acriter*, keenly.

An, conj. or.

Auxiliari, 1, to give help.

Declarare, 1, to make plain, declare.

Decretum, *i*, n. 2, a decree.

Exstinguere, 3, to put out, put an end to.

Fames, *is*, f. 3, hunger.

Immortalis, *e*, immortal.

Incertus, *a*, *um*, uncertain.

Libido, *inis*, f. 3, lust, desire.

Mensis, *is*, m. 3, a month.

Miser, *a*, *um*, wretched.

Mittere, 3, to send.

Obsidere, 2, to blockade.

Orare, 1, to pray, beseech.

Pärum, adv. little, too little.

Verbum, *i*, n. 2, a word.

56.

Adjuvare, 1, to help, aid.

Aliquis, *aliqua*, *aliquid*, or

aliquid, some, some one, something.

Argentum, *i*, n. 2, silver.
Britannia, *ae*, f. 1, Britain.
Cupere, *cupio*, 3, to desire.
Desistere, 3, to leave off.
Plurimus, *a*, *um*, most.

Pudor, *oris*, 3, modesty, shame.
Quoties, *adv.* how often? as often as.
Suadere, 2, to recommend, advise.

57.

Cenare, 1, to sup.
Condimentum, *i*, n. 2, a seasoning.
Condire, 4, to season, pickle.
Coquere, 3, to cook.
Delectare, 1, to delight.
Epulae, *arum*, f. 1, a feast.

Eurotas, *ae*, m. 1, a river near Sparta.
Jus, *juris*, n. 3, broth.
Sitis, *is*, f. 3, thirst.
Sudor, *oris*, m. 3, sweat.
Tyrannus, *i*, m. 2, a single ruler, tyrant.
Vendatus, *us*, m. 4, hunting.

58.

Admirari, 1, to wonder at, admire.
Avertere, *averti*, *aversum*, 3, to turn away.
Difficilis, *e*, difficult; *adv.* *difficile*.
Ferre, *tuli*, *latum*, 3, to bear, bring, say.
Honestas, *atis*, f. 3, honourable conduct.
Jubere, *jussi*, *jussum*, 2, to bid, order.
Medicus, *i*, m. 2, a physician.
Occidere, *occi*, *occisum*, 3, to kill.

Polliceri, 2, to promise.
Potui, *posse*, *possum*, *potui*, to be able.
Promittere, *promisi*, *promissum*, 3, to offer, promise.
Reducere, 3, to lead back.
Spondere, 2, to engage to do.
Venenum, *i*, n. 2, poison.
Venire, *veni*, *ventum*, 4, to come.
Vincere, *vinxi*, *vinctum*, 4, to bind.

59.

Alere, *alui*, *alitur*, and *alitur*, 3, to feed, nourish.
Aperire, *aperui*, *apertum*, 4, to open.

Arare, 1, to plough.
Bos, *bovis*, m. and f. 3, an ox.

Candidus, *a*, *um*, shining, white.

Condere, *condidi*, *conditum*, 3, to put together, store up.

Dare, *dēdi*, *dātum*, 1, to give.

Dirus, *a*, *um*, dreadful, dire.

Fera, *ae*, *f*. 1, a wild beast. *Fundere*, *fūdī*, *fūsum*, 3, to pour.

Jugum, *i*, *n*. 2, a yoke.

Merere and *mereri*, 2, to deserve.

Merum, *i*, *n*. 2, pure wine.

Nasci, *nātus sum*, 3, to be born.

Paternus, *a*, *um*, belonging to a father.

Proferre, *protūli*, *prolātum*, to bring forward.

Situs, *us*, *m*. 4, rust.

Succus, *i*, *m*. 2, juice, sap.

Tenebrae, *arum*, 1, darkness.

Testa, *ae*, *f*. 1, a jar.

Vertere, *verti*, *versum*, 3, to turn.

Vigere, 2, to flourish.

Vitis, *is*, *f*. 3, a vine.

60.

Discedere, *discessi*, *discessum*, 3, to depart.

Hodie, *adv*. to-day.

Perdere, *didi*, *dītum*, 3, to lose, destroy.

Praestare, *stīti*, *stītum*, 1, to show, to grant.

Quidam, *quaedam*, *quiddam* or *quoddam*, a certain one.

Recordari, 1, to remember.

Reprehendere, *di*, *sum*, 3, to find fault with.

Respondere, *di*, *sum*, 2, to answer.

61.

Adeo, *adv*. to that point, so.

Attingere, *attīgi*, *attactum*, 3, to touch, to reach.

Aviditas, *ātis*, *f*. 3, greediness.

Decipere, *decipio*, *decēpi*, *deceptum*, 3, to balk, deceive.

Dimittere, *dimisi*, *dimissum*, 3, to send away, let go.

Eripere, *eripio*, *eripui*, *eripitum*, 3, to snatch.

Natāre, 1, to swim.

Petere, *petivi* or *petii*, *petitum*, 3, to seek, ask.

Simulacrum, *i*, *n*. 2, likeness, image.

Speculum, *i*, *n*. 2, a mirror.

Velle, *volo*, *vōlui*, to wish, be willing.

Videre, *vidi*, *visum*, 2, to see.

62.

Addicere, addixi, addictum,
3, to adjudge, to doom.

Adscribere, 3, to write in
addition, to admit.

Commendare, 1, to intrust
to, to dispose of.

Destinare, 1, to appoint.

Fieri, fĭo, factus sum, to be-
come, be made.

Mori, morior, mortuus sum,
3, to die.

Pythagoreus, a, um, a Pytha-

gorean, a follower of
Pythagoras.

Recipere, recipio, recēpi,
receptum, 3, to take back,
receive; *se recipere*, to
get back, to return.

Revertere, reverti, reversum,
3, to turn back, return.

Sistere, stĭti, stĭtum, 3, to
set, to bring into court.

Tertius, a, um, third.

Vas, vĕdis, m. 3, a surety.

63.

Aper, apri, m. 2, a wild
boar.

Capere, capio, cēpi, captum,
3, to take.

Cogere, cōegi, coactum, 3, to
drive together, to com-
pel.

Demens, tis, out of mind,
mad.

Discere, didici, 3, to learn.

Dorsum, i, n. 2, the back,
a ridge.

Impune, adv. with im-
punity.

*Interficere, interficio, inter-
feci, interfectum*, 3, to
kill.

Iracundus, a, um, passion-
ate.

Iraisci, irātus sum, 3, to be
angry.

Jacere, jacio, jēci, jactum, 3,
to throw, hurl.

Laedere, laesi, laesum, 3, to
hurt.

Lætari, 1, to rejoice, be
glad.

Levare, 1, to lift, raise.

Lis, lit-is, f. 3, a dispute.

Lŏqui, locutus sum, 3, to
speak, talk.

Maestus, a, um, sorrowful.

Oriri, ortus sum, 4, to rise,
arise.

Pati, patior, passus sum, 3,
to suffer.

Postquam, conj. after that.

Potius, adv. rather.

Præces, precum, f. 3, prayers;
in the singular only *pre-
cem, preci*, and *prece*.

*Quaerere, quaesivi, quaesi-
tum*, 3, to seek, ask.

Redire, 4, to return, go
back.

Reperire, repperi, repertum,
4, to find.

Sedare, 1, to settle, quench.

Servitus, tūt-is, f. 3,
slavery.

- Solere, solitus sum*, 2, to be wont.
Tradere, tradidi, traditum, 3, to hand over, report.
Turbare, 1, to disturb, trouble.
Vadum, i, n. 2, a ford, a shallow pool.
Volutare, 1, to roll about.

64.

- Aeneus, a, um*, brazen.
Animadvertere, ti, sum, 3, to notice.
Aureus, a, um, golden.
Concilium, ii, n. 2, a council.
Convertere, ti, sum, 3, to turn.
Descendere, di, sum, 3, to go down, descend.
Detrahere, xi, ctum, 3, to draw off.
Digitus, i, m. 2, a finger.
Exoriri, exortus sum, 4, to arise from.
Hiatus, us, m. 4, a yawning, a cleft.
Ibi, adv. there.
Imber, imbris, m. 3, rain.
Induere, i, tum, 3, to put on.
Invertere, ti, sum, 3, to turn in.
Latus, lateris, n. 3, a side.
Mortuus, a, um, dead.
Palma, ae, f. 1, a palm.
Pastor, oris, m. 3, a shepherd.
Régius, a, um, royal, the king's.
Rursus, adv. again.
Uti (û), usus sum, 3, to use, gov. abl.

65.

- Agnus, i*, m. 2, a lamb.
Aio, I say.
Bibere, i, tum, 3, to drink.
Causa, ae, f. 1, cause.
Compellere, puli, pulsum, 3, to drive together.
Corripere, corripio, ripui, reptum, 3, to seize.
Cur, adv. why?
Decurrere, cucurri and curri, cursum, 3, to run down.
Facere, facio, feci, factum, 3, to do, make.
Fauce, abl. throat, pl. fauces, faucium, f. 3.
Fingere, finxi, fictum, 3, to feign, to make up.
Improbis, a, um, shameless.
Incitare, i, to urge on.
Inferior, us, lower.
Inferre, intuli, illatum, to bring on.

Injustus, a, um, unjust.
Inquam, I say.
Innocens, tis, innocent.
Jurgium, ii, n. 2, a quarrel.
Longe, adv. far.
Opprimere, *oppressi*, *oppressum*, 3, to crush.
Queri, *questus sum*, 3, to complain.

Repellere, *repuli* or *reppuli*, *repulsum*, 3, to beat back.
Rivus, i, m. 2, a brook.
Sex, six.
Stare, *steti*, *statum*, 1, to stand.
Superior, us, higher.
Timere, 2, to fear.
Veritas, *atis*, f. 3, truth.

66.

Aequare, 1, to equal.
Agmen, *min-is*, n. 3, an army on the march, a troop.
Altus, a, um, high, deep.
Arcus, us, m. 4, a bow.
Celer, *celeris*, *celere*, swift.
Consistere, *constiti*, *constitum*, 3, to take one's stand.
Cornu, n. 4, a horn.
Ductor, *or-is*, m. 3, a leader.
Errare, 1, to wander.
Frondeus, a, um, leafy.
Gerere, *gessi*, *gestum*, 3, to carry, wage.
Hic, adv. here.
Humi, on the ground.
Ingens, *ingentis*, huge.
Littus, *oris*, n. 3, the shore.
Miscere, *miscui*, *mistum*, or *mixtum*, 2, to mix, to mingle, to rout.

Nemus, *oris*, n. 3, a grove.
Numerus, i, m. 2, a number.
Pascere, *pavi*, *pastum*, 3, to feed; *pasci*, to feed one's self.
Prius quam, ' before that. Sometimes these words are separated by one or more others.
Prospicere, *prospicio*, *spezi*, *spectrum*, 3, to see in front, to spy.
Septem, seven.
Sequi, *secutus sum*, 3, to follow.
Sternere, *stravi*, *stratum*, 3, to lay low, bring down.
Tres, *tria*, three.
Vallis, *is*, f. 3, a valley.

67.

Accedere, *accessi*, *accessum*, 3, to come near.
Consensus, *us*, m. 4, a sitting together, an assembly.

Considere, *consedi*, *consesum*, 3, to take a seat.
Consurgere, *consurrexi*, *conurrectum*, 3, to rise all together.

- Grandis*, *e*, grown up, tall.
Ludus, *i*, m. 2, a game.
Multiplex, *multiplic-is*, manifold.
Natus, abl. only, by birth.
Nolle, *nōlo*, *nōlui*, to be unwilling.
Plausus, *us*, m. 4, clapping, applause.
Prodere, *didi*, *ditum*, 3, to give up, hand down.
Rectus, *a*, *um*, right.
Sedere, *ēdi*, *sedum*, 2, to sit.
Theatrum, *i*, n. 2, theatre.

68.

- Abripere*, *abripio*, *abripui*, *abreptum*, 3, to snatch away.
Aestus, *us*, m. 4, tide, surge, heat.
Agger, *agger-is*, m. 3, a mound.
Apparere, 2, to come to view.
Arēna, *ae*, f. 1, sand.
Cumulus, *i*, m. 2, a heap.
Eurus, *i*, m. 2, the east wind.
Excutere, *excutio*, *excussi*, *excussum*, 3, to shake out.
Ferire, 4, to strike.
Fluctus, *us*, m. 4, a billow.
Furere, 3, to rage.
Gurgēs, *itis*, m. 3, a gulf, whirlpool.
Illidere, *illi*, *illsum*, 3, to dash upon.
Immānis, *e*, monstrous, huge.
Insequi, *insecutus sum*, 3, to follow upon.
Latere, 2, to lie hid.
Magister, *tri*, m. 2, a master, a teacher.
Miserabilis, *e*, pitiable.
Nare, 1, to swim.
Nōtus, *i*, m. 2, the south wind.
Pendere, *pependi*, 2, to hang.
Pronus, *a*, *um*, forward, in the face.
Prora, *ae*, f. 1, a prow.
Puppis, *is*, f. 3, the poop, stern.
Remus, *i*, m. 2, an oar.
Stridere, 3, to whistle, hiss.
Ter, adv. thrice.
Torquere, *torsi*, *tortum*, 2, to twist, whirl.
Velum, *i*, n. 2, a sail.
Vertex, *vertic-is*, 3, an eddy; the top, the head. (In the first signification it is often written *vortex*.)
Volvere, *volvi*, *volutum*, 3, to roll.
Vorare, 1, to swallow up.

69.

Anteire, 4, to go before.

Castra, ōrum, 2, a camp.

Demum, adv. at length.

Exportiri, exportus sum, 4, to try.

Fascis, is, m. 3, a bundle.

Fasces, the bundles of rods carried by the lictors.

Inclamāre, 1, to shout at.

Nē, enclitic, asks a question, or = whether.

Obviam, adv. in the way, to meet.

Undēcim, eleven.

70.

Aegre, aegrius, aegerrime, adv. hardly, with difficulty.

Alvus, i, f. 2, the belly.

Artus, or arctus, a, um, drawn close, narrow.

Capax, acis, capacious.

Cāvus, a, um, hollow; subst. a cave, hole.

Conspiciuus, a, um, conspicuous.

Evadere, si, sum, 3, to go out, escape.

Facilis, e, easy; adv. *facile*.

Haerere, haesi, haesum, 2, to stick.

Immolāre, 1, to sacrifice, massacre.

Ligare, 1, to tie.

Morgere, si, sum, 3, to plunge, engulf.

Minuere, i, tum, 3, to lessen.

Mus, mūs, m. and *f.* 3, a mouse.

Mustela, ae, f. 1, a weasel.

Pingere, pinxi, pictum, 3, to paint.

Quicumque, quaecunque, quodcunque, or quidcunque, whoever, whatever.

Specus, ūs, m. 4, a cave.

Taberna, ae, f. 1, a shop.

Trepidare, 1, to hurry in fear.

Vincere, vici, victum, 3, to conquer.

71.

Adolescere, adolevi, adultum, 3, to grow up.

Adversus, a, um, turned towards, opposite.

Alius, a, ud, another; *alii*—*alii*, some—others.

Apis, is, f. 3, a bee.

Ardere, arsi, 2, to burn, be eager.

Ascendere, di, sum, 3, to ascend.

Aspectare, 1, to look upon.

Cella, cellae, f. 1, a storehouse, cell.

- Columna, ac, f. 1, a pillar.*
Concludere, si, sum, 3, to shut up.
Docus, decbris, n. 3, honour.
Distendere, di, tum, 3, to stretch, distend.
Dulcis, e, sweet.
Educere, xi, ctum, 3, to lead out.
Effodere, effodio, effodi, effossum, 3, to dig out.
Excidere, di, sum, 3, to hew out, cut out.
Fervere, vi, 2, to glow, boil.
Fetus, us, m. 4, offspring.
Florens, a, um, flowery.
Fortunatus, a, um, fortunate.
Fundamentum, i, n. 2, a foundation.
Futurus, a, um, future.
Ignavus, a, um, idle.
Instare, stiti, 1, to stand upon, press on.
Legere, legi, ctum, 3, to gather, choose, read.
Locare, 1, to place.
Magistratus, us, m. 4, magistracy, magistrate.
Mel, mellis, n. 3, honey.
Moenia, moenium, n. 3, fortifications.
Moles, is, f. 3, a mass, pile.
Nectar, is, n. 3, nectar.
Optare, 1, to wish, to choose.
Plurimus, a, um, sup. of multus, most.
Portus, us, m. 4, a harbour.
Quondam, formerly, once upon a time.
Rupes, is, f. 3, a crag, a rock.
Scena, ae, f. 1, a stage, scene.
Sol, solis, m. 3, the sun.
Sulcus, i, m. 2, a furrow.
Surgere, surrexi, surrectum, 3, to rise up.
Suspicere, suspicio, spexi, ctum, 3, to look up to.

72.

- Abicere, abicio, abjeci, abjectum, 3, to throw away.*
Afferre, attuli, allatum, to bring to.
Convivium, ii, n. 2, a banquet.
Convocare, 1, to call together.
Cupidus, a, um, eager.
Cupiditas, atis, f. 3, eagerness.
Dictitare, 1, to say often.
Emere, emi, emptum, 3, to buy.
Feriae, arum, 1, holidays.
Heri, adv. yesterday.
Impetrare, 1, to obtain a request.
Invitare, 1, to invite.
Locuples, plēt-is, wealthy.
Maturus, a, um, early, ripe; mature, adv.
Num, whether, expects the answer, no.

Oblectāre, 1, to amuse.

Piscāri, 1, to fish.

Piscātor, *is*, 3, a fisherman.

Postērus, *a, um*, next after.

Quaeso, I pray.

Quid? why?

Quisque, quaeque, quidque, or *quodque*, each, every.

Quisquis, quodquod, subst.

quidquid, quicquid, whoever, whatever.

Quod, conj. because, since.

Romānus, *a, um*, Roman.

Syracusae, arum, Syracuse.

Venālis, *e*, to be sold, saleable.

Vendēre, didi, ditum, 3, to sell.

Vicinus, *a, um*, neighbouring, a neighbour.

Villa, *ae*, f. 1, a country house.

73.

Adnāre, 1, to swim to.

Allōqui, allocūtus sum, 3, to speak to, address.

Apollo, inis, 3, the god of prophecy.

Asper, era, erum, rough, rugged.

Canēre, cecinī, cantum, 3, to sing, prophesy.

Cognoscere, cognōvi, cognītum, 3, to become acquainted, to recognise.

Custos, custod-is, m. 3, a guard.

Deficere, deficio, defeci, defectum, 3, to fail.

Deludere, si, sum, 3, to mock, delude.

Ecoe, behold! lo!

Effundere, effudi, effusum, 3, to pour out, cast forth.

En, behold! lo!

Excidere, excidi, 3, to fall out.

Fallax, avis, deceitful.

Fallere, fefelli, falsum, 3, to deceive, cheat.

Gubernaculum, i, n. 2, the helm.

Gubernator, is, m. 3, a steersman.

Haud, adv. not.

Hibernus, *a, um*, wintry.

Immensus, *a, um*, unmeasured, immense.

Incolūmis, *e*, unhurt, safe.

Invadere, si, sum, 3, to go against, attack, invade.

Jurare, 1, to swear.

Lumen, inis, n. 3, light.

Madidus, *a, um*, wet, dripping.

Magister, tri, 2, a master, teacher.

Nōtus, *i*, m. 2, the south wind.

Nuper, adv. lately.

Phoebus, *i*, m. 2, a name of Apollo.

Quartus, *a, um*, fourth.

Regere, 3, to rule, guide.

- Responsum*, *i*, *n.* 2, an answer.
Revellere, *velli*, *vulsum*, 3, to pull off.
Spoliare, 1, to strip, spoil.
Timor, *oris*, *m.* 3, fear.
- Umbra*, *ae*, *f.* 1, shadow, shade.
Vehere, 3, to carry.
Versare, 1, to turn about.
Violentus, *a*, *um*, violent.
Vix, *adv.* scarcely.

74.

- Callidus*, *a*, *um*, cunning.
Claudere, *clausi*, *clausum*, 3, to shut.
Copiosus, *a*, *um*, plentiful.
Decidere, *decidi*, 3, to fall down.
Devenire, *devēni*, *doventum*, 4, to come down.
Effugium, *ii*, *n.* 2, an escape.
- Inquiere*, *liqui*, 3, to leave.
Margo, *ginis*, *m.* 3, the brim, margin.
Niti, *nitus*, or *nixus sum*, 3, to lean, support one's self on.
Putus, *i*, *m.* 2, a well.
Satiare, 1, to satisfy.
Simul ac, as soon as.
Sitare, 4, to thirst.

75.

- Aigere*, *xi*, *otum*, 3, to beat down, distress.
Diffugere, *diffugio*, *diffugi*, 3, to flee hither and thither.
Emori, *emoriōr*, *emortuus sum*, 3, to die.
Fieri, *fio*, *factus sum*, to be done, to happen.
Frangere, *frēgi*, *fractum*, 3, to break.
- Inserere*, *insēvi*, *insitum*, 3, to implant, ingraft.
Octo, eight.
Redimere, *redēmi*, *redemptum*, 3, to buy back, ransom.
Relinquere, *liqui*, *lictum*, 3, to leave.

76.

- Admirabilis*, *e*, to be admired.
Arbitrium, *ii*, *n.* 2, will, decision.
Avi, *is*, *f.* 3, a bird.
- Cauda*, *ae*, *f.* 1, a tail.
Consolari, 1, to comfort.
Contentus, *a*, *um*, satisfied.
Cornix, *cornic-is*, *f.* 3, a crow.

- Dea*, *ae*, f. 1, a goddess.
Deridère, *ei*, *sum*, 2, to laugh at, mock.
Dos, *dōt-is*, f. 3, a dowry, endowment.
Explicāre, *avi*, *atum*, and *ui*, *itum*, 1, to unfold.
Gratia, *ae*, f. 1, favour; *gratīa*, abl. for the sake.
Indignus, unworthy; adv. *indigne*, unworthily.
Lævus, *a*, *um*, on the left.
Luscinia, *ae*, f. 1, and *ius*, *is*, m. 2, a nightingale.
Melos, *n*. indecl. sing.
Mātus, *a*, *um*, dumb, mute.
- Nitor*, *or-is*, m. 3, brilliance.
Nolle, *nōlo*, *nōlui*, to be unwilling.
Omen, *in-is*, n. 3, an omen.
Pavo, *pavōn-is*, m. 3, a peacock.
Pluma, *ae*, f. 1, a feather.
Proprius, *a*, *um*, one's own, proper.
Querēla, *ae*, f. 1, a complaint.
Recidère, *recidi*, *recidsum*, 3, to fall back.
Sonus, *i*, m. 2, sound.

77.

- Abesse*, *absui*, to be away, to be distant.
Albanus, *a*, *um*, Alban, belonging to Alba.
Aufugere, *aufugio*, *aufugi*, 3, to flee away.
Caedere, *cecidī*, *caesum*, 3, to beat, cut, kill.
Clāmor, *or-is*, m. 3, a shout.
Defungi, *defunctus sum*, 3, to get through, finish.
Exultāre, 1, to exult.
Ferox, *or-is*, spirited, haughty.
Fessus, *a*, *um*, tired.
Festinare, 1, to hasten.
Gladius, *is*, m. 2, a sword.
- Imperāre*, 1, to command.
Intactus, *a*, *um*, untouched.
Intervallum, *i*, n. 2, an interval.
Jugulum, *i*, n. 2, the throat.
Obicere, *obicio*, *jeci*, *jectum*, 3, to throw in the way.
Prōcul, adv. far off.
Respicere, *respicio*, *spexi*, *spectum*, 3, to look back.
Secundus, *a*, *um*, second.
Singuli, *ae*, *a*, one on each side, one at a time.
Strāges, *is*, f. 3, slaughter.
Superesse, to be over, survive.

78.

- Ambire*, *ambio*, *ivi*, and *ii*, 4, to go round.
Ara, *ae*, f. 1, an altar.
Barbārus, *a*, *um*, barbarous.

- Carina*, *ae*, f. 1, a keel.
Comperire, *pèri*, *pertum*, 4, to ascertain.
Concors, *concord-is*, agreeing, harmonious.
Consors, *consort-is*, sharing in, partner.
Exsistere, *exstìti*, 3, to come forth, arise.
Faustus, *a*, *um*, favourable, lucky.
Fulvus, *a*, *um*, golden (in colour).
Geminus, *a*, *um*, twin, two-fold.
Ignoscere, *ignōvi*, *ignōtum*, 3, to pardon.
Ire, *eo*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, 4, to go.
Nōta, *ae*, f. 1, a mark.
Nuntius, *ii*, m. 2, a messenger.
Par, *pāris*, n. 3, a pair.
Peragere, *perēgi*, *peractum*, 3, to go through, perform.
Præesse, *præfui*, to be over, to have the command of.
Premere, *pressi*, *pressum*, 3, to press.
Protinus, adv. forthwith.
Rapere, *rapio*, *rapui*, *rapitum*, 3, to snatch, carry off.
Rite, adv. duly.
Ritus, *us*, m. 4, a rite, an observance.
Sacer, *ora*, *orum*, sacred.
Sacrum, *i*, n. 2, a rite, an offering.
Sacerdos, *dōt-is*, m. and f. 3, a priest or priestess.
Spargere, *sparsi*, *sparsum*, 3, to sprinkle, scatter.
Tardus, *a*, *um*, slow.
Trivia, *ae*, f. 1, a name of Diana, because she was worshipped at cross-ways.
Velare, 1, to veil.
Vicem, acc. *victis*, gen. change, turn, succession.
Virgo, *virgin-is*, f. 3, a maiden.
Vitta, *ae*, f. 1, a garland.

79.

- Aequalis*, *e*, equal in age; adv. *aequaliter*, equally.
Amplus, *a*, *um*, broad.
Amplius, adv. more.
Convivari, 1, to feast.
Deducere, 3, to lead down.
Degere, *dēgi*, 3, to pass (a life).
Dividere, *si*, *sum*, 3, to divide.
Divitiae, *arum*, 1, riches.
Eligere, *legi*, *lectum*, 3, to choose.
Epulari, 1, to feast.
Forum, *i*, n. 2, the public place, the forum.
Fundus, *i*, m. 2, a farm, an estate.
Imitatio, *ōnis*, f. 3, imitation.

Luxuria, *ae*, f. 1, luxury.
Nubere, nupsi, nuptum, 3, to marry (said of a woman).
Occultus, *a, um*, hidden, secret.
Opulentus, *a, um*, opulent.
Patrimonium, *ii*, n. 2, patrimony.
Permittere, permisi, permisum, 3, to permit, allow.
Potens, ntis, powerful.
Potestas, atis, f. 3, power.

Praecipere, praecipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, to direct, instruct.
Puber, is, grown up.
Publicus, a, um, public; adv. *publice*.
Reddere, reddidi, redditum, 3, to give back, render.
Senectus, tatis, f. 3, old age.
Usquam, anywhere.
Vel, either, or, even.

80.

Adire, adeo, adii, aditum, 4, to go to, approach.
Calcāre, 1, to trample down.
Congredi, congredior, con-

gressus sum, 3, to meet, engage.
Expugnāre, 1, to take by storm.
Fiducia, ae, f. 1, confidence.

81.

Abire, abeo, abii, abitum, 4, to go away.
Aggredi, aggredior, aggressus sum, 3, to go to, attack.
Ater, atra, atrum, black.
Bipes, bipēd-is, two-footed.
Carpathius, a, um, belonging to Carpathus, an island in the Ægean Sea.
Dilābi, dilapsus sum, 3, to slip away, fall to pieces.
Draco, ōnis, m. 3, a dragon.
Flamma, ae, f. 1, a flame.
Gurges, gurgit-is, m. 3, a gulf, flood.
Herba, ae, f. 1, grass, herb.

Inānis, e, empty, fruitless, vain.
Incipere, incipio, incēpi, incēptum, 3, to take up, begin.
Jungere, junxi, junctum, 3, to join.
Leena, ae, f. 1, a lioness.
Māgis, adv. more.
Metri, mensus sum, 4, to measure.
Morbus, i, m. 2, a disease.
Mutare, 1, to change.
Nātus, i, m. 2, a son.
Neptūnus, i, m. 2, Neptune, god of the sea.
Præceptum, i, n. 2, direction, precept.

Qualis, *e*, of which kind, as.

Sonitus, *us*, m. 4, a sound.

Sus, *suis*, m. and f. 3, a
boar or sow.

Tegere, 3, to cover.

Tenax, *acis*, holding fast,
tenacious.

Tendere, *tetendi*, *tensum*,
and *tentum*, 3, to stretch.

Tigris, *is*, and *idis*, m. and
f. 3, a tiger.

Varius, *a*, *um*, shifting,
various.

Vates, *is*, m. 3, a prophet.

SUBSTANTIVES.

The syllables in **black type** are the case endings, and may be applied to all nouns and adjectives similarly declined.

FIRST OR A DECLENSION.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
<i>Nominative</i>	Mens- ā <i>a table</i>	Mens- ae	<i>tables</i>
<i>Vocative</i>	Mens- ā <i>O table</i>	Mens- ae	<i>O tables</i>
<i>Accusative</i>	Mens- am <i>a table</i>	Mens- as	<i>tables</i>
<i>Genitive</i>	Mens- ae <i>of a table</i>	Mens- arum	<i>of tables</i>
<i>Dative</i>	Mens- ae <i>to or for a table</i>	Mens- is	<i>to or for tables</i>
<i>Ablative</i>	Mens- ā <i>by, with, or from a table</i>	Mens- is	<i>by, with, or from tables</i>

GENDER.—Mostly Feminine. *Rosa, a rose; via, a path; ala, a wing; scala, a ladder; filia, a daughter.* Masculine, names of men. *Nauta, a sailor; poeta, a poet; scribe, a secretary.*

D. & Abl. Pl. -abus. *Dea, goddess; filia, daughter; and some others.*

SECOND OR O DECLENSION.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
	<i>Garden.</i>		<i>Boy.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	Hort- us }	Hort- i	Puer	Puer- i
<i>Voc.</i>	Hort- ō }			
<i>Acc.</i>	Hort- um	Hort- ōs	Puer- um	Puer- ōs
<i>Gen.</i>	Hort- i	Hort- ōrum	Puer- i	Puer- ōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	Hort- ō	Hort- is	Puer- ō	Puer- is
<i>Abl.</i>	Hort- ō	Hort- is	Puer- ō	Puer- is

SINGULAR. PLURAL. SINGULAR. PLURAL. SINGULAR. PLURAL.

	<i>Man.</i>		<i>Man.</i>		<i>Man.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> }	Vir	Vir- i	<i>Acc.</i>	Vir- um	Vir- ōs
<i>Voc.</i> }			<i>Gen.</i>	Vir- i	Vir- ōrum
			<i>Abl.</i>	Vir- ō	Vir- is

	<i>Sing. Master.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing. War.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>N. & V.</i>	Magister	Magistr- i	Bell- um	Bell- ā
<i>Acc.</i>	Magistr- um	Magistr- ōs	Bell- um	Bell- ā
<i>Gen.</i>	Magistr- i	Magistr- ōrum	Bell- i	Bell- ōrum
<i>D. & Abl.</i>	Magistr- ō	Magistr- is	Bell- ō	Bell- is

Vocative in **i**. Proper names in **ius**—*Virgilius, Virgil-i; filius, fil-i, a son; genius, gen-i, a genius.*

Deus, God. *Vocative, Deus. N. Plural, Dii or Di. D. & Abl., Diis or Dis.*

GENDER.—us. Masculine. *Annus, year; lupus, wolf; agnus, lamb; servus, slave; dominus, master.*

er. Masculine. Like *Puer*—*Gener, son-in-law; socer, father-in-law. Like magister—Liber, book; ager, field.*

um. Neuter. *Aurum, gold; scutum, shield; scam-num, bench.*

THIRD DECLENSION.

CONSONANT AND U STEMS.

Masculine and Feminine.

SING.	<i>Beam, f.</i>	<i>Crane, c.</i>	<i>King, m.</i>	<i>Chief, c.</i>	<i>Soldier, m.</i>
<i>N.V.</i>	Trab-s	Grā-s	Rex (gs)	Princē-s	Milē-s
<i>A.</i>	Trāb-em	Gru-em	Rēg-em	Princip-ēm	Milit-em
<i>G.</i>	Trāb-īs	Gru-īs	Rēg-īs	Princip-īs	Milit-īs
<i>D.</i>	Trāb-ī	Gru-ī	Rēg-ī	Princip-ī	Milit-ī
<i>Ab.</i>	Trāb-ē	Gru-ē	Rēg-ē	Princip-ē	Milit-ē

PLUR.

<i>N.V.A.</i>	Trāb-es	Gru-ēs	Rēg-es	Princip-ēs	Milit-ēs
<i>G.</i>	Trāb-um	Gru-um	Rēg-um	Princip-um	Milit-um
<i>D. & Ab.</i>	Trāb-ībūs	Gru-ībūs	Rēg-ībūs	Princip-ībūs	Milit-ībūs

So—Arabs, an Arabian. Sus, swine. Lex, law. Particeps, partaker.
Pedes, foot soldier. Grex, m. flock. Comes, companion.

SING.	<i>Love, m.</i>	<i>Father, m.</i>	<i>Lion, m.</i>
<i>N.V.</i>	Amōr	Pātēr	Leō
<i>A.</i>	Amōr-em	Patr-em	Leōn-em
<i>G.</i>	Amōr-īs	Patr-īs	Leōn-īs
<i>D.</i>	Amōr-ī	Patr-ī	Leōn-ī
<i>Ab.</i>	Amōr-ē	Patr-ē	Leōn-ē

PLUR.

<i>N.V.A.</i>	Amōr-ēs	Patr-ēs	Leōn-ēs
<i>G.</i>	Amōr-um	Patr-um	Leōn-um
<i>D. & Ab.</i>	Amōr-ībūs	Patr-ībūs	Leōn-ībūs

SING.	<i>Man.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
<i>N.V.</i>	Homō	Aetā-s
<i>A.</i>	Homīn-em	Aetāt-em
<i>G.</i>	Homīn-īs	Aetāt-īs
<i>D.</i>	Homīn-ī	Aetāt-ī
<i>Ab.</i>	Homīn-ē	Aetāt-ē

PLUR.

<i>N.V.A.</i>	Homīn-ēs	Aetāt-ēs
<i>G.</i>	Homīn-um	Aetāt-um
<i>D. & Ab.</i>	Homīn-ībūs	Aetāt-ībūs

So—Hōnor, honour. Auctor, author. Māter, mother. Linter, f. boat.
Carbo, coal. Latro, robber. Virgo, maiden. Ordo, m. order.
Facultas, means. Juventūs, juventūt-is, youth.

CONSONANT STEMS.

; Neuter.

SING.	Head.	Name.	Right.	Work.	Body.
N.V.A.	Capit	Nomēn	Jūs	Opūs	Corpūs
G.	Capit-Is	Nomīn-Is	Jūr-Is	Opēr-Is	Corpōr-Is
D.	Capit-I	Nomīn-I	Jūr-I	Opēr-I	Corpōr-I
Ab.	Capit-ē	Nomīn-ē	Jūr-ē	Opēr-ē	Corpōr-ē

PLUR.

N.V.A.	Capit-ā	Nomīn-a	Jūr-ā	Opēr-ā	Corpōr-ā
G.	Capit-um	Nomīn-um	Jūr-um	Opēr-um	Corpōr-um
D. Ab.	Capit-Ibūs	Nomīn-Ibūs	Jūr-Ibūs	Opēr-Ibūs	Corpōr-Ibūs

So—Carmen, song. Crus, leg. Genus, race. Frigus, cold.
Semen, seed. Rus, country. Onus, load. Pectus, breast.

I STEMS.

SING.	Cough, f.	Fire, m.	Cloud, f.	Sea, n.	Spur, n.
N.V.	Tussī-s	Ignī-s	Nub-ēs	Māre	Calcār
A.	Tussī-m	Ign-ēm	Nub-ēm		
G.	Tussī-s	Ignī-s	Nubī-s	Marī-s	Calcārī-s
D.	Tuss-I	Ign-I	Nub-I	Mār-I	Calcār-I
Ab.	Tuss-I	Ign-I or ē	Nub-ē		

PLURAL.

N.V.A.	Tuss-es	Ign-es	Nub-es	Marī-a	Calcārī-a
G.	Tussī-um	Ignī-um	Nubī-um	Marī-um	Calcārī-um
D.A.	Tussī-bus	Ignī-bus	Nubī-bus	Marī-bus	Calcārī-bus

So—Securis, hatchet. Navis, ship. Sitis, thirst. Acc. im or em. Rupes, orag. Sedes, seat. Rete, net. Cubile, couch. Exemplar, pattern.
Vis, force: Acc. Vim; Ab. Vi. Pl. N.V.A. Vires; G. Virium; D. & Ab. Viribus.

GENDER IN THIRD DECLENSION.

Masculine Endings, er or os; es increasing, o except do go io.
Feminine, do go io as is aus x; es not increasing; s impure.
Neut., c a t e l n ar ur us [us long f. in words of two or more syllables.]

FOURTH OR U DECLENSION.

SING.	Step, m.	Knee, n.	House, f. (2nd & 4th).
N.V.	Gradū-s	Genū	Domū-s
Acc.	Gradu-m	Genū	Domu-m
Gen.	Gradū-s	Genū-s	Domū-s
Dat.	Gradū-i	Genū	Domū-i Dom-ō
Ab.	Gradū	Genū	Dom-ō

PLUR.

N.V.A.	Gradū-s	Genū-s	Domū-s Acc. Dom-ōs
Gen.	Gradū-um	Genū-um	Domū-um Domō-rum
D. & Ab.	Gradī-bus	Genī-bus	Domī-bus

Acus, needle; arcus, bow; tribus, tribe; and some others have
D. & Ab. plural, acūbus, arcūbus, tribūbus.

GENDER IN FOURTH DECLENSION.

us. Masc. Portus, *port*; cursus, *course*; grossus, *step*; exercitus, *army*; saltus, *glade*. But domus Fem.

u. Neut. Cornu, *horn*; veru, *spit*.

FIFTH OR E DECLENSION.

	SING. <i>Thing, f.</i>	PLUR.	SING. <i>Day, c.</i>	PLUR.
N. & V.	Rē-s	Rē-s	Diē-s	Diē-s
Acc.	Re-m	Rē-s	Die-m	Diē-s
Gen.	Rē-i	Rē-rum	Diē-i	Diē-rum
Dat.	Rē-i	Rē-bus	Diē-i	Diē-bus
Abl.	Rē(=Rē-ē) Rē-bus	Rē-bus	Diē(=Diē-ē) Diē-bus	Diē-bus

GENDER.—Mostly Feminine. Facies, *face*; species, *appearance*.
S. only.

ADJECTIVES.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

	Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
SINGULAR.		<i>Good.</i>	
Nom.	Bon-ūs	Bon-ā	Bon-um
Voc.	Bon-ē	Bon-ā	Bon-um
Acc.	Bon-um	Bon-am	Bon-um
Gen.	Bon-i	Bon-ae	Bon-i
Dat.	Bon-o	Bon-ae	Bon-o
Abl.	Bon-o	Bon-ā	Bon-o
PLURAL.			
N. & V.	Bon-i	Bon-ae	Bon-ā
Acc.	Bon-ōs	Bon-ās	Bon-ā
Gen.	Bon-ōrum	Bon-ārum	Bon-ōrum
D. & Abl.	Bon-is	Bon-is	Bon-is
SINGULAR.		<i>Tender.</i>	
N. & V.	Tenēr	Tenēr-ā	Tenēr-um
Acc.	Tenēr-um	Tenēr-am	Tenēr-um
Gen.	Tenēr-i	Tenēr-ae	Tenēr-i
Dat.	Tenēr-ō	Tenēr-ae	Tenēr-ō
Abl.	Tenēr-ō	Tenēr-ā	Tenēr-ō
PLURAL.			
N. & V.	Tenēr-i	Tenēr-ae	Tenēr-ā
Acc.	Tenēr-ōs	Tenēr-ās	Tenēr-ā
Gen.	Tenēr-ōrum	Tenēr-ārum	Tenēr-ōrum
D. & Abl.	Tenēr-is	Tenēr-is	Tenēr-is

SHORT ACCIDENCE.

SINGULAR.

Black.

N. & V.	Nigr	Nigr-ā	Nigr-um
Acc.	Nigr-um	Nigr-am	Nigr-um
Gen.	Nigr-i	Nigr-ae	Nigr-i
Dat.	Nigr-ō	Nigr-ae	Nigr-ō
Abl.	Nigr-ō	Nigr-ā	Nigr-ō

PLURAL.

N. & V.	Nigr-I	Nigr-ae	Nigr-ā
Acc.	Nigr-ōs	Nigr-ās	Nigr-ā
Gen.	Nigr-ōrum	Nigr-ārum	Nigr-ōrum
D. & Abl.	Nigr-is	Nigr-is	Nigr-is

Like Bonus—Avidus, *greedy*; certus, *certain*; dignus, *worthy*; durus, *hard*; novus, *new*. Like Tener—asper, *rough*; liber, *free*. Like Niger—aege, *sick*; ater, *black*.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Sad.

Happy.

Wise.

SING.	M. & F.	N.	M. F. & N.	M. F. & N.
N.V.	Tristi-s	trist-ē	Felix	Sapien-s
A.	Trist-em	trist-ē	Felic-em	Sapient-em
G.	Tristi-s		Felic-is	Sapient-is
D.	Trist-i		Felic-i	Sapient-i
Abl.	Trist-i		Felic-i, rarely ē	Sapient-i or ē

PLUR.	M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
N.V.	Trist-es	tristi-a	Felic-es	felic-ā	Sapient-es	sapienti-ā
G.	Tristi-um		Felic-um		Sapienti-um	
D.A.	Tristi-bus		Felic-ibūs		Sapient-ibūs	

So—Mitis, *mild*.

Capax, *capacious*.

Ingens, *huge*.

Dulcis, *sweet*.

Ferox, *haughty*.

Potens, *powerful*.

SING. M. F. N. *Swift*. M. F. N. *Keen*.

N.V. Cēlēr cēlērīs cēlērē Acēr acris acrē Rest of S. & Pl. like *tristis*.

SING.	M. & F.	Better.	N.	Poor.	Rich.
N.V.	Meliör	meliūs		Inöp-s	Dives (Divit-s)
A.	Meliör-em	meliūs		Inöp-em	Divit-em
G.	Meliör-is			Inöp-is	Divit-is
D.	Meliör-i			Inöp-i	Divit-i
Abl.	Meliör-ē or i			Inöp-i or ē	Divit-ē

PLUR.	M. & F.	N.
N.V.A.	Meliör-ēs	meliör-ā
G.	Meliör-um	
D. Abl.	Meliör-ibūs	

Like Melior—Durior, *harder*; pejor, *worse*; minor, *less*.

NUMERALS.

Cardinal.		Ordinal.	
I Unus a um	<i>one</i>	Primus a um	<i>first</i>
II Duo duas duo	<i>two</i>	Secundus a um	<i>second</i>
III Trés tria	<i>three</i>	Tertius a um	<i>third</i>
IV Quatuor	<i>four</i>	Quartus a um	<i>fourth</i>
V Quinque	<i>five</i>	Quintus a um	<i>fifth</i>
VI Sex	<i>six</i>	Sextus a um	<i>sixth</i>
VII Septem	<i>seven</i>	Septimus a um	<i>seventh</i>
VIII Octo	<i>eight</i>	Octavus a um	<i>eighth</i>
IX Novem	<i>nine</i>	Nonus a um	<i>ninth</i>
X Dñcem	<i>ten</i>	Decimus a um	<i>tenth</i>
XI Undñcem	<i>eleven</i>	Undecimus a um	<i>eleventh</i>
XII Duodñcem	<i>twelve</i>	Duodecimus a um	<i>twelfth</i>
XIII Tredñcem	<i>thirteen</i>	Tertiusdecimus	<i>thirteenth</i>
XIV Quatuordñcem	<i>fourteen</i>	Quartusdecimus	<i>fourteenth</i>
XV Quindñcem	<i>fifteen</i>	Quintusdecimus	<i>fifteenth</i>
XVI Sedñcem	<i>sixteen</i>	Sextusdecimus	<i>sixteenth</i>
XVII Septemdñcem	<i>seventeen</i>	Septimusdecimus	<i>seventeenth</i>
XXVIII Duodeviginti	<i>eighteen</i>	Duodevicesimus	<i>eighteenth</i>
XIX Undeviginti	<i>nineteen</i>	Undevicesimus	<i>nineteenth</i>
XX Viginti	<i>twenty</i>	Vicesimus	<i>twentieth</i>
XXVIII Duodetriginta	<i>twenty-eight</i>	Duodetricesimus	<i>twenty-eighth</i>
XXIX Undetriginta	<i>twenty-nine</i>	Undetricesimus	<i>twenty-ninth</i>
XXX Triginta	<i>thirty</i>	Tricesimus	<i>thirtieth</i>
XL Quadraginta	<i>forty</i>	Quadragesimus	<i>fortieth</i>
L Quinquaginta	<i>fifty</i>	Quinquagesimus	<i>fiftieth</i>
LX Sexaginta	<i>sixty</i>	Sexagesimus	<i>sixtieth</i>
LXX Septuaginta	<i>seventy</i>	Septuagesimus	<i>seventieth</i>
LXXX Octoginta	<i>eighty</i>	Octogesimus	<i>eightieth</i>
XC Nonaginta	<i>ninety</i>	Nonagesimus	<i>ninetieth</i>
C Centum	<i>hundred</i>	Centesimus	<i>hundredth</i>
CI Centum et unus	<i>hundred & one</i>	Centesimus primus	<i>hundred & first</i>
CC Ducenti ae a	<i>two hundred</i>	Ducentesimus	<i>two hundredth</i>
CCC Trecenti ae a	<i>three hundred</i>	Trecentesimus	<i>three hundredth</i>
CCCC Quadringenti ae a	<i>four hundred</i>	Quadringentesimus	<i>four hundredth</i>
D Quingenti ae a	<i>five hundred</i>	Quingentesimus	<i>five hundredth</i>
DC Sexcenti ae a	<i>six hundred</i>	Sexcentesimus	<i>six hundredth</i>
DCC Septingenti ae a	<i>seven hundred</i>	Septingentesimus	<i>seven hundredth</i>
DCCC Octingenti ae a	<i>eight hundred</i>	Octingentesimus	<i>eight hundredth</i>
DCCCC Nongenti ae a	<i>nine hundred</i>	Nongentesimus	<i>nine hundredth</i>
M Mille	<i>thousand</i>	Millesimus	<i>thousandth</i>

Distributive.

Singuli ae a	<i>one by one</i>
Bini ae a	<i>two by two</i>
Terni or trini ae a	<i>three each time</i>
Quaterni ae a	<i>four each time</i>
Quini ae a	<i>five each time</i>

Adverbial.

Sēmēl	<i>once</i>
Bis	<i>twice</i>
Ter	<i>thrice</i>
Quātēr	<i>four times</i>
Quinquies	<i>five times</i>

	Distributive.		Adverbial.
Sēni æ a	six at a time	Sexies	six times
Septēni æ a	seven at a time	Septies	seven times
Octōni æ a	eight at a time	Octies	eight times
Novēni æ a	nine at a time	Novies	nine times
Dēni æ a	ten at a time	Decies	ten times
Undēni æ a	eleven at a time	Undecies	eleven times
Vicēni	twenty at a time	Vicies	twenty times

DECLENSION OF NUMERALS.

SINGULAR.	One.	PLURAL.	Two.
Nom. Un-us	un-a un-um	Nom. Du-o	du-æ du-a
Voc. Un-e	un-a un-um	Acc. Du-os	du-as du-o
Acc. Un-um	un-am un-um	Gen. Du-o	du-æ du-o
Gen. Un-ius		Gen. Du-ōrum	du-ārum du-ōrum
Dat. Un-i		D. Ab. Du-ōbus	du-ābus du-ōbus
Abi. Un-o	un-a un-o		

PLURAL. Like Bonus.

Like Duo—Ambo, both.

Like Unus—Solus, alone; totus, whole; ullus, any; nullus, none.

Thres. N. Acc. Tres, tria.
Gen. Trium. D. Ab. Tribus.

A Thousand. SINGULAR. Mille, indecl.
PLURAL. Millia, millium, millibus.

SINGULAR.	Another.
Nom. Ali-us	ali-a ali-ud
Acc. Ali-um	ali-am ali-ud
Gen. Ali-us	ali-us=ali-yus
Dat. Ali-i	
Abi. Ali-o	ali-a ali-o

PLURAL. Like Bonus.

SINGULAR.	The other.
Nom. Alter	altēr-a altēr-um
Acc. Altēr-um	altēr-am altēr-um
Gen. Alter-yus	
Dat. Alter-I	
Abi. Alter-o	alter-a alter-o

PLURAL. Like Tmer.

SINGULAR.		<i>Which of two.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	Uter	utr-a	utr-um
<i>Acc.</i>	Utr-um	utr-am	utr-um
<i>Gen.</i>		Utr-ius	
<i>Dat.</i>		Utr-i	
<i>Abl.</i>	Utr-o	utr-a	ut-ro

PLURAL of *Uter* like *Niger*.

Neuter	<i>neither</i>	} like <i>Uter</i>	
Uterque	<i>each, both</i>		
Utervis	} <i>which you please</i>		
Uterlibet			

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

REGULAR.—

	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Durus	<i>hard</i>	duri-or	duri-ssimus
Tristis	<i>sad</i>	tristi-or	tristi-ssimus
Felix	<i>happy</i>	felici-or	felici-ssimus
Sapiens	<i>wise</i>	sapienti-or	sapienti-ssimus
Liber	<i>free</i>	liberi-or	liber-rimus
Niger	<i>black</i>	nigri-or	niger-rimus
Celer	<i>swift</i>	celeri-or	celer-rimus
Acer	<i>keen</i>	acri-or	acer-rimus
Similis	<i>like</i>	simili-or	simil-limus

As *Similis*—*Dissimilis*, *unlike*; *facilis*, *easy*; *difficilis*, *difficult*;
gracilis, *slender*; *humilis*, *low*.

IRREGULAR.—

Bonus	<i>good</i>	melior	optimus
Malus	<i>bad</i>	pējor	pessimus
Magnus	<i>great</i>	mājor	maximus
Parvus	<i>small</i>	minor	minimus
Multus	{ <i>much</i> <i>many</i>	{ plus neuter, sing. plūres } plural plūrā }	plurimus
Dives	<i>rich</i>	{ diviti-or ditior }	divitissimus ditissimus
Maledicus, evil-speaking		maledicent-ior	maledicenti-ssimus

Like *Maledicus*—*Bēnēvōlūs*, *well-wishing*; *bēnēficiūs*, *well-doing*.

	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Senex, G. senis	<i>old</i>	senior or natu major	natu maximus
Juvenis	<i>young</i>	junior or natu minor	natu minimus
Vetus, G. veter-is	<i>old</i>	(vetustior)	veter-rimus
Dexter	<i>on the right</i>	dexterior	dextrerrimus or dextimus

	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Sinister	<i>on the left</i> <i>swifter</i> <i>preferable</i>	sinisterior ocior potior	ocissimus potissimus

COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES *formed from PREPOSITIONS.*

	Preposition.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Cis	<i>on this side</i>	citērior <i>hither</i>	citimus <i>hithermost</i>
De	<i>down from</i>	detērior <i>worse</i>	detrinimus <i>worst</i>
E or Ex	<i>out of</i>	extērior <i>outer</i>	extrēmus <i>utmost</i>
Infra	<i>below</i>	infērior <i>lower</i>	infimus <i>lowest</i>
Intra	<i>within</i>	intērior <i>inner</i>	intimus <i>inmost</i>
Post	<i>after</i>	postērior <i>hinder</i>	postremus <i>hindmost</i>
			postūmus <i>last-born</i>
Præ	<i>before</i>	prior <i>former</i>	primus <i>first</i>
Prope	<i>near</i>	propior <i>nearer</i>	proximus <i>nearest, next</i>
Supra	<i>above</i>	superior <i>higher</i>	supremus <i>last</i>
			summus <i>highest</i>
Ultra	<i>beyond</i>	ulterior <i>further</i>	ultimus <i>last</i>

Subst. Superi, *the gods above.* Inferi, *the gods below.* Poster, *posterity.*

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

Adjective.	Adverb.		Comparative.	Superlative.
Dign-us	dign-ē	<i>worthily</i>	dignius	dignissime
Tut-us	tut-ē	<i>safely</i>	tutius	tutissime
Facil-is	facil-ē	<i>easily</i>	facilius	facillime
Forti-s	forti-ter	<i>bravely</i>	fortius	fortissime
Constan-s	constan-ter	<i>steadily</i>	constantius	constantissime
Audax	audacter	<i>boldly</i>	audacius	audacissime
Bonus	bēnē	<i>well</i>	melius	optime
Malus	mālē	<i>badly</i>	pejus	peissime
Magnus	magnopērē	<i>greatly</i>	magis	maxime
Parvus	{ paulum parum	{ <i>a little</i> <i>too little</i>	{ minus	{ minime minimum
Multus	{ multum sæpe diu	{ <i>much</i> <i>often</i> <i>a long time</i>	{ plus sæpius diutius	{ plurimum sæpissime diutissime

PRONOUNS—PERSONAL.

FIRST PERSON.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
Nom. Ego	<i>I</i>	nōs	<i>we</i>
Acc. Mē	<i>me</i>	nōs	<i>us</i>
Gen. Mei	<i>of me</i>	{ nostrum or nostri	{ <i>of us</i>
Dat. Mīhi	<i>to or for me</i>	nōbis	<i>to or for us</i>
Abi. Mē	<i>by, from, or with me</i>	nōbis	<i>by, from, or with us</i>

SECOND PERSON.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
N. V.	Tū thou	vōs	ye
Acc.	Tē thee	vōs	you
Gen.	Tui of thee	{ vestrum or vestri }	of you
Dat.	Tibi to or for thee	vōbis	to or for you
Abl.	Tē by, with, or from thee	vōbis	by, with, or from you

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

SINGULAR AND PLURAL.

Acc.	Sē or sese	himself, herself, itself, themselves
Gen.	Sui	of himself, herself, itself, themselves
Dat.	Sibi	to or for himself, herself, itself, themselves
Abl.	Sē	by, with, or from himself, herself, itself, themselves

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Like Bonus—

Meus mea meum	my or mine	Tuus tua tuum	thy or thine
Voc. Masc. mi		Suus sua suum	his, her, its, their, own

Like Niger—	Noster nostra nostrum	our
	Vester vestra vestrum	your

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

FIRST POSITION, Hic this (near me), or he, she, it.

SINGULAR.				PLURAL.		
Nom.	Hic	haec	hōc	Hi	hae	haec
Acc.	Hunc	hanc	hōc	Hos	has	haec
Gen.		Hujus		Horum	harum	horum
Dat.		Huic			His	
Abl.	Hōc	hāc	hōc		His	

SECOND POSITION.

Iste that (near you), he, she, it.

THIRD POSITION.

Ille that (yonder), he, she, it.

SINGULAR.				SINGULAR.		
Nom.	Iste	ista	istud	Ille	illa	illud
Acc.	Istum	istam	istud	Illum	illam	illud
Gen.		Istius			Illius	
Dat.		Isti			illi	
Abl.	Isto	ista	isto	Illo	illa	illo

PLURAL. Like Bonus.

PLURAL. Like Bonus.

LOGICAL PRONOUN, REFERRING ONLY TO WORDS.

Is, that, he, she, or it.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
Nom.	Is	ea	id	Ii	cae	ea
Acc.	Eum	eam	id	Eos	cas	ea
Gen.		Ejus		Eorum	earum	eorum
Dat.		Ei			Eis or iis	
Abl.	Eo	ea	eo		Eis or iis	

DEFINITIVE.

Idem, same.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
Nom.	Idem	eādem	Idem	Iidem	eaedem	eādem
Acc.	Eundem	eandem	Idem	Eodem	eaedem	eādem
Gen.		Ejusdem		Eorundem	earundem	eorundem
Dat.		Eidem			Iisdem or eisdem	
Abl.	Eodem	eadem	eodem		Iisdem or eisdem	

Ipsē, self.

SINGULAR.

Nom.	Ipsē	ipsa	ipsum	Gen.	Ipsius	Dat.	Ipsi
Acc.	Ipsū	ipsam	ipsum	Abl.	Ipsō	ipsa	ipso

PLURAL. Like *Bonus*.

RELATIVE.

Qui, who or which, that.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
Nom.	Qui	quae	quod	Qui	quae	quae
Acc.	Quem	quam	quod	Quos	quas	quas
Gen.		Cujus		Quorum	quarum	quorum
Dat.		Cui			Quibus or quis	
Abl.	Quo	qua	quo		Quibus or quis	

INTERROGATIVE.

Quis? qui? who? or which?

Nom.	{ Quis	quid }	Acc.	{ Quem	quam	quid }
	{ Qui	quae quod }		{ Quem	quam	quod }

The rest of the singular and all the plural like the Relative.

Decline like *Qui* or *Quis*—

Aliquis aliqua aliquid, aliqui aliqua aliquod, some one.

Quidam quaedam quiddam or quoddam, a certain one. Acc. *quendam, &c.*

Quisquis quidquid & quicunque quaecunque quodcunque, whosoever, whatsoever.

Quivis quaevis quidvis or quodvis, any you will.

Quilibet quaelibet quidlibet or quodlibet, any you please.

Quisque quaeque quicque or quodque, each.

Quisquam quicquam or quidquam (with non, vix, &c.), any one at all

Siquis siqua siquid, siqui siquod, if any one.

VERBS.

Esse, to be.

Indicative Mood.

	PRESENT.	PAST.	FUTURE.
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sum I am</i>	<i>eram I was</i>	<i>ero I shall be</i>
	<i>Es thou art</i>	<i>erās thou wast</i>	<i>eris thou wilt be</i>
	<i>Est he is</i>	<i>erāt he was</i>	<i>erit he will be</i>
<i>Plural</i>	<i>Sūmūs we are</i>	<i>ērāmūs we were</i>	<i>ērīmūs we shall be</i>
	<i>Estis you are</i>	<i>erātis you were</i>	<i>eritis you will be</i>
	<i>Sunt they are</i>	<i>erant they were</i>	<i>erunt they will be</i>

PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST INDEFINITE.	PAST PERFECT OR PLUPERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.
<i>I have been or was.</i>	<i>I had been.</i>	<i>I shall have been.</i>

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Fui</i>	<i>Fuēram</i>	<i>Fuēro</i>
	<i>Fuisti</i>	<i>Fuērās</i>	<i>Fuēris</i>
	<i>Fuit</i>	<i>Fuērāt</i>	<i>Fuērīt</i>
<i>Plural</i>	<i>Fuimūs</i>	<i>Fuērāmūs</i>	<i>Fuērīmūs</i>
	<i>Fuistis</i>	<i>Fuērātis</i>	<i>Fuēritis</i>
	<i>Fuerunt or Fuere</i>	<i>Fuērāt</i>	<i>Fuērīt</i>

Imperative Mood.

PRESENT.	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Es be thou</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Estote be ye.</i>
FUTURE.		<i>Esto thou shalt be</i>		<i>Estōte ye shall be</i>
		<i>Esto he shall be</i>		<i>Sunto they shall be</i>

Subjunctive Mood.

	PRESENT.	PAST.	PRESENT PERFECT.	PAST PERFECT OR PLUPERFECT.
	<i>Am, may, would, or should be.</i>	<i>Was, might, would, or should be.</i>	<i>Have been or was, may have been.</i>	<i>Had been, might, would, or should have been.</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sim</i>	<i>Essem or Forem</i>	<i>Fuērim</i>	<i>Fuisse</i>
	<i>Sis</i>	<i>Essēs or Forēs</i>	<i>Fueris</i>	<i>Fuisse</i>
	<i>Sit</i>	<i>Essēt or Forēt</i>	<i>Fuerit</i>	<i>Fuisse</i>
<i>Plural</i>	<i>Simus</i>	<i>Essēmus or Forē-mus</i>	<i>Fuerimus</i>	<i>Fuisse-mus</i>
	<i>Sitis</i>	<i>Essētis or Forētis</i>	<i>Fueritis</i>	<i>Fuisse-tis</i>
	<i>Sint</i>	<i>Essent or Forent</i>	<i>Fuerint</i>	<i>Fuisse</i>

Infinitive Mood.

PRESENT.	<i>Esse to be.</i>	PERFECT.	<i>Fuisse to have been.</i>
FUTURE.	<i>Fōre or Futūrus a um esse, shall or will be.</i>		

Participle.

Futūrus a um, *about to be.*

Like *sum* conjugate *absūm*, *I am absent*; *adsum*, *I am near*; *desūm*, *I am wanting*; *praesūm*, *I am over*; *prosum*, *I am of use*. *Prosum* takes *d* before an *e*—*pro-d-est*, *pro-d-esse*. *Absūm* and *praesūm* have Participles, *absens*, *praesens*.

REGULAR VERBS—ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

The terminations in black type may be added to any verb similarly conjugated.

	1st or A Conjugation.	2nd or E Conjugation.	3rd or Consonant Conjugation	4th or I Conjugation.
PRESENT TENSE.				
	<i>Love or am loving.</i>	<i>Advise or am advising.</i>	<i>Write or am writing.</i>	<i>Hear or am hearing.</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	Am-o	Monē-o	Scrib-o	Audi-o
	Amā-s	Monē-s	Scrib-is	Audi-s
	Amā-t	Monē-t	Scrib-īt	Audi-t
<i>Plural</i>	Amā-mūs	Monē-mūs	Scrib-imūs	Audi-mūs
	Amā-tīs	Monē-tīs	Scrib-ītīs	Audi-tīs
	Amā-nt	Monē-nt	Scrib-unt	Audi-unt

PAST IMPERFECT TENSE.				
	<i>Was loving, loved, or used to love.</i>	<i>Was advising, advised, or used to advise.</i>	<i>Was writing, wrote, or used to write.</i>	<i>Was hearing, heard, or used to hear.</i>
<i>S.</i>	Amā-bam	Monē-bam	Scrib-ēbam	Audi-ēbam
	Amā-bās	Monē-bās	Scrib-ēbās	Audi-ēbās
	Amā-bāt	Monē-bāt	Scrib-ēbāt	Audi-ēbāt
<i>P.</i>	Amā-bāmūs	Monē-bāmūs	Scrib-ēbāmūs	Audi-ēbāmūs
	Amā-bātīs	Monē-bātīs	Scrib-ēbātīs	Audi-ēbātīs
	Amā-bant	Monē-bant	Scrib-ēbant	Audi-ēbant

FUTURE TENSE.				
	<i>Shall or will love.</i>	<i>Shall or will advise.</i>	<i>Shall or will write.</i>	<i>Shall or will hear.</i>
<i>S.</i>	Amā-bo	Monē-bo	Scrib-am	Audi-am
	Amā-bīs	Monē-bīs	Scrib-ēs	Audi-ēs
	Amā-bīt	Monē-bīt	Scrib-ēt	Audi-ēt
<i>P.</i>	Amā-bimūs	Monē-bimūs	Scrib-ēmūs	Audi-ēmūs
	Amā-bītīs	Monē-bītīs	Scrib-ētīs	Audi-ētīs
	Amā-bunt	Monē-bunt	Scrib-ent	Audi-ent

1st or A Conjugation.	2nd or E Conjugation.	3rd or Consonant Conjugation.	4th or I Conjugation.
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PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST INDEFINITE.

	<i>Have loved or loved.</i>	<i>Have advised or advised.</i>	<i>Have written or wrote.</i>	<i>Have heard or heard.</i>
<i>S.</i>	Amā-vi	Mon-ti	Scripts-i	Audi-vi
	Amā-visti	Mon-tisti	Scripts-isti	Audi-visti
	Amā-vīt	Mon-tīt	Scripts-it	Audi-vīt
<i>P.</i>	Amā-vīmūs	Mon-tīmūs	Scripts-īmūs	Audi-vīmūs
	Amā-vistīs	Mon-tistīs	Scripts-istīs	Audi-vistīs
	Amā-vērunt	Mon-tērunt	Scripts-ērunt	Audi-vērunt
	or Amā-vērē	or Mon-tērē	or Scripts-ērē	or Audi-vērē

PAST PERFECT OR PLUPERFECT.

	<i>Had loved.</i>	<i>Had advised.</i>	<i>Had written.</i>	<i>Had heard.</i>
S. Amā-vēram	Mon-ūēram	Scripts-ēram	Audi-vēram	
Amā-vērās	Mon-ūērās	Scripts-ērās	Audi-vērās	
Amā-vērāt	Mon-ūērāt	Scripts-ērāt	Audi-vērāt	
P. Amā-vērāmūs	Mon-ūērāmūs	Scripts-ērāmūs	Audi-vērāmūs	
Amā-vērātīs	Mon-ūērātīs	Scripts-ērātīs	Audi-vērātīs	
Amā-vērant	Mon-ūērant	Scripts-ērant	Audi-vērant	

FUTURE PERFECT.

<i>Shall or will have loved.</i>	<i>Shall or will have advised.</i>	<i>Shall or will have written.</i>	<i>Shall or will have heard.</i>
S. Amā-vēro	Mon-ūēro	Scripts-ēro	Audi-vēro
Amā-vēris	Mon-ūēris	Scripts-ēris	Audi-vēris
Amā-vērīt	Mon-ūērīt	Scripts-ērīt	Audi-vērīt
P. Amā-vērimūs	Mon-ūērimūs	Scripts-ērimūs	Audi-vērimūs
Amā-vēritīs	Mon-ūērītīs	Scripts-ēritīs	Audi-vēritīs
Amā-vērint	Mon-ūērint	Scripts-ērint	Audi-vērint

Imperative Mood.

PRESENT.

<i>Love thou</i>			
Sing. Amā	Monē	Scrib-ē	Audi
Plural Amā-te	Monē-te	Scrib-ite	Audi-te

FUTURE.

<i>Thou shalt love,</i>	<i>shalt advise,</i>	<i>shalt write,</i>	<i>shalt hear.</i>
Sing. Amā-to	Monē-to	Scrib-īto	Audi-to
Amā-to	Monē-to	Scrib-īto	Audi-to
Plural Amā-tote	Monē-tote	Scrib-ītote	Audi-tote
Ama-nto	Mone-nto	Scrib-unto	Audi-unto

Subjunctive Mood.

1st or A Conjugation.	2nd or E Conjugation.	3rd or Consonant Conjugation.	4th or I Conjugation.
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PRESENT TENSE.

May, would, or should love, advise, &c.

<i>Sing.</i> Amē-m	Mone-am	Scrib-am	Audi-am
Amē-s	Mone-ās	Scrib-ās	Audi-ās
Amē-t	Mone-āt	Scrib-āt	Audi-āt
<i>Plur.</i> Amē-mūs, &c.	Mone-āmūs, &c.	Scrib-āmus, &c.	Audi-āmus, &c.

PAST TENSE.

*Loved, advised, wrote, heard,
or might, would, or should love, advise, &c.*

<i>Sing.</i> Amā-rem	Monē-rem	Scrib-ērem	Audi-rem
Amā-rēs	Monē-rēs	Scrib-ērēs	Audi-rēs
Amā-rēt, &c.	Monē-rēt, &c.	Scrib-ērēt, &c.	Audi-rēt, &c.
<i>Plur. in -remus, -retis, -rent.</i>			

PRESENT PERFECT.

<i>Have loved or loved, advised, written, heard, or may have loved, &c.</i>			
Amā-vērim	Mon-uērim	Scrips-erim	Audi-vērim
Amā-vēris, &c.	Mon-uēris, &c.	Scrips-eris, &c.	Audi-vēris, &c.
<i>Plur. in -erimus, -eritis, -erint.</i>			

PAST PERFECT OR PLUPERFECT.

Had loved, or might, would, or should have loved, &c.
Amā-vissem, &c. Mon-uissem, &c. Scrips-issem, &c.
Audi-vissem, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

IMPERFECT.

<i>To love.</i>	<i>To advise:</i>	<i>To write.</i>	<i>To hear.</i>
Amā-re	Monē-re	Scrib-ere	Audi-re

PERFECT.

<i>To have loved.</i>	<i>To have advised.</i>	<i>To have written.</i>	<i>To have heard.</i>
Amā-visse	Mon-uisse	Scrips-isse	Audi-visse

FUTURE.

<i>To be about to love.</i>	<i>To be about to advise.</i>
Ama-tūrūs a um esse	Moni-tūrūs a um esse
<i>To be about to write.</i>	<i>To be about to hear.</i>
Scrip-tūrūs a um esse	Audi-tūrūs a um esse

Participles.

IMPERFECT.

<i>Loving,</i>	<i>advising,</i>	<i>writing,</i>	<i>hearing.</i>
N. Ama-ns	N. Mone-ns	N. Scrib-ens	N. Audi-ens
G. Ama-ntis	G. Mone-ntis	G. Scrib-entis	G. Audi-entis

FUTURE.

<i>About to love.</i>	<i>About to advise.</i>
Ama-tūrūs a um	Moni-tūrūs a um
<i>About to write.</i>	<i>About to hear.</i>
Scrip-tūrūs a um	Audi-tūrūs a um

GERUND. Declined like Bellum in five cases—N. Acc. G. D. Abl.

<i>Loving,</i>	<i>advising,</i>	<i>writing,</i>	<i>hearing.</i>
Ama-ndum	Mone-ndum	Scrib-endum	Audi-endum

SUPINE. Acc. in um. *Loving or to love, advising or to advise, &c.*

Ama-tum	Moni-tum	Scrip-tum	Audi-tum
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Abl. in u. *In loving or to be loved, in advising, &c.*

Ama-tū	Moni-tu	Scrip-tu	Audi-tu
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CONJUGATION OF Capere, take,

Which follows partly the Consonant and partly the I Conjugation.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT. S. Capio capis capit.	P. Capimus capitis capiunt
PAST IMPERFECT. Capi-ebam, &c.	FUTURE. Capi-am capi-es, &c.

Imperative Mood.

PRESENT. S. Cape.	P. Capito.
FUTURE. S. Capito.	P. Capitote capiunto.
	Capito.

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT. Capiam, &c.	PAST. Capērem, &c.
INFINITIVE. Capēre.	PARTICIPLE. Capiens.
GERUND. Capiendum.	SUPINE. Captum.

Short Conjugation of Verbs in the Active Voice.

	1st or A.	2nd or E.	3rd or Cons.	4th or I.
IND. PRES.	Amo	Monéo	Scribo	Audio
	Amās	Monēs	Scribis	Audis
PERFECT.	Amavi	Monui	Scripsi	Audiui
INFINITIVE.	Amare	Monēre	Scribere	Audire
PARTICIPLE.	Amans	Monens	Scribens	Audiens
GERUND.	Amandum	Monendum	Scribendum	Audiendum
SUPINE.	Amatum	Monitum	Scriptum	Auditum

REGULAR VERBS—PASSIVE VOICE.**Indicative Mood.****PRESENT TENSE.**

	1st or A Conjugation. <i>Am loved or am being loved.</i>	2nd or E Conjugation. <i>Am advised or am being advised.</i>	3rd or Consonant Conjugation. <i>Am written or am being written.</i>	4th or I Conjugation. <i>Am heard or am being heard.</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	Am-ōr Amā-ris or Amā-rē Amā-tūr	Monē-ōr Monē-ris or Monē-rē Monē-tūr	Scrib-ōr Scrib-eris or Scrib-erē Scrib-itūr	Audi-ōr Audi-ris or Audi-rē Audi-tūr
<i>Plural</i>	Amā-mūr Amā-mīni Amā-ntūr	Monē-mūr Monē-mīni Monē-ntūr	Scrib-imūr Scrib-imīni Scrib-untūr	Audi-mūr Audi-mīni Audi-untūr

PAST IMPERFECT TENSE.

	<i>Was being loved, was loved, or used to be loved.</i>	<i>Was being advised, was advised, or used to be advised.</i>	<i>Was being written, was written, or used to be written.</i>	<i>Was being heard, was heard, or used to be heard.</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	Amā-bār Amā-bāris or Amā-bārē Amā-bātūr	Monē-bār Monē-bāris or Monē-bārē Monē-bātūr	Scrib-ebār Scrib-ebāris or Scrib-ebārē Scrib-ebātūr	Audi-ebār Audi-ebāris or Audi-ebārē Audi-ebātūr
<i>Plural</i>	Amā-bāmūr Amā-bāmīni Amā-bāntūr	Monē-bāmūr Monē-bāmīni Monē-bāntūr	Scrib-ebāmūr Scrib-ebāmīni Scrib-ebāntūr	Audi-ebāmūr Audi-ebāmīni Audi-ebāntūr

FUTURE TENSE.

	<i>Shall or will be loved.</i>	<i>Shall or will be advised.</i>	<i>Shall or will be written.</i>	<i>Shall or will be heard.</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	Amā-bōr Amā-bēris or Amā-bērē Amā-bitūr	Monē-bōr Monē-bēris or Monē-bērē Monē-bitūr	Scrib-ār Scrib-eris or Scrib-erē Scrib-ētūr	Audi-ār Audi-eris or Audi-erē Audi-ētūr
<i>Plural</i>	Amā-bīmūr Amā-bīmīni Amā-buntūr	Monē-bīmūr Monē-bīmīni Monē-buntūr	Scrib-ēmūr Scrib-ēmīni Scrib-entūr	Audi-ēmūr Audi-ēmīni Audi-entūr

PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST INDEFINITE.

<i>Have been or was loved.</i>	<i>Have been or was advised.</i>	<i>Have been or was written.</i>	<i>Have been or was heard.</i>
Amā-tus a um	Moni-tus a um	Scrip-tus a um	Auditus a um
sum or fui	sum or fui	sum or fui	sum or fui
Amā-tus a um	Moni-tus a um	Scrip-tus a um	Auditus a um
es or fuisti, &c.	es or fuisti, &c.	es or fuisti, &c.	es or fuisti, &c.

PAST PERFECT.

<i>Had been loved.</i>	<i>Had been advised.</i>	<i>Had been written.</i>	<i>Had been heard.</i>
Amā-tus a um	Moni-tus a um	Scrip-tus a um	Auditus a um
eram or fueram, &c.	eram, &c.	eram, &c.	eram or fueram, &c.

FUTURE PERFECT.

<i>Shall or will have been loved.</i>	<i>Shall or will have been advised.</i>	<i>Shall or will have been written.</i>	<i>Shall or will have been heard.</i>
Amā-tus a um	Moni-tus a um	Scrip-tus a um	Auditus a um
ero or fuero, &c.	ero or fuero, &c.	ero or fuero, &c.	ero or fuero, &c.

Imperative Mood.

PRESENT.

<i>Be thou loved,</i>	<i>advised,</i>	<i>written,</i>	<i>heard.</i>
S. Amā-rē	Monē-rē	Scrib-ērē	Audi-rē
P. Amā-mīni	Monē-mīni	Scrib-imīni	Audi-mīni

FUTURE.

<i>Thou shalt be loved,</i>	<i>advised,</i>	<i>written,</i>	<i>heard.</i>
S. Amā-tōr	Monē-tōr	Scrib-ītōr	Audi-tōr
Amā-tōr	Monē-tōr	Scrib-ītōr	Audi-tōr
P. Ama-ntōr	Mone-ntōr	Scrib-untōr	Audi-untōr

Subjunctive Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Am loved,</i>	<i>Am advised,</i>	<i>Am written,</i>	<i>Am heard,</i>
<i>or may, would, or should be loved, advised, &c.</i>			
S. Amē-r	Mone-ār	Scrib-ār	Audi-ār
Amē-ris	Mone-āris	Scrib-āris	Audi-āris
or Amē-rē	or Mone-ārē	or Scrib-ārē	or Audi-ārē
Amē-tūr	Mone-ātūr	Scrib-ātūr	Audi-ātūr
P. Amē-mūr	Mone-āmūr	Scrib-āmūr	Audi-āmūr
Amē-mīni	Mone-āmīni	Scrib-āmīni	Audi-āmīni
Amē-ntur	Mone-antur	Scrib-antur	Audi-antur

PAST TENSE.

<i>Was loved,</i>	<i>Was advised,</i>	<i>Was written,</i>	<i>Was heard,</i>
<i>or might, would, or should be loved, advised, &c.</i>			
S. Amā-rēr	Monē-rēr	Scrib-ērēr	Audi-rēr
Amā-rērīs	Monē-rērīs	Scrib-ērērīs	Audi-rērīs
<i>or Amā-rērē</i>	<i>or Monē-rērē</i>	<i>or Scrib-ērērē</i>	<i>or Audi-rērē</i>
Amā-rētūr, &c.	Monē-rētūr, &c.	Scrib-ērētūr, &c.	Audi-rētūr, &c.

PRESENT PERFECT.

<i>Have been or was loved,</i>	<i>advised,</i>
<i>or may have been loved, &c.</i>	
Amā-tus a um	Monī-tus a um
sim or fuerim, &c.	sim or fuerim, &c.
<i>Have been written.</i>	<i>Have been heard.</i>
Scrip-tus a um	Audi-tus a um
sim or fuerim, &c.	sim or fuerim, &c.

PAST PERFECT.

<i>Had been loved,</i>	<i>advised,</i>
<i>or might, would, or should have been loved, &c.</i>	
Amā-tus a um	Monī-tus a um
essem or fuissem, &c.	essem or fuissem
<i>Have been written.</i>	<i>Have been heard.</i>
Scrip-tus a um	Audi-tus a um
essem or fuissem	essem or fuissem

Infinitive Mood.

IMPERFECT.

<i>To be loved,</i>	<i>advised,</i>	<i>written,</i>	<i>heard.</i>
Amā-rī	Monē-rī	Scrib-rī	Audi-rī

PERFECT.

<i>To have been loved,</i>	<i>advised,</i>
Amā-tus a um esse	Monī-tus a um esse
<i>written,</i>	<i>heard.</i>
Scrip-tus a um esse	Audi-tus a um esse

FUTURE.

<i>To be about to be loved,</i>	<i>advised,</i>	<i>written,</i>	<i>heard.</i>
Amā-tum irī	Monī-tum irī	Scrip-tum irī	Audi-tum irī

Participles.

PERFECT.

<i>Loved or having been loved,</i>	<i>advised,</i>	<i>written,</i>	<i>heard.</i>
Amā-tus a um	Monī-tus a um	Scrip-tus a um	Audi-tus a um

GERUNDIVE.

<i>Loving, advising, &c. or (most) to be loved, advised, &c.</i>			
Ama-ndus a um	Mone-ndus a um	Scrib-endus a um	
	<i>heard.</i>		
Audi-endus a um			

DEPONENT VERBS.

FOR THE INDICATIVE, IMPERATIVE, AND SUBJUNCTIVE.

conjugate like *Amor Hortor*, I exhort. like *Scriber Utor*, I use.
 „ „ *Moneor Vereor*, I fear. „ *Audior Partior*, I share

Infinitive Mood.

IMPERFECT.

<i>To exhort,</i>	<i>fear,</i>	<i>use,</i>	<i>share.</i>
Hortari	Vereri	Uti	Partiri

PERFECT.

<i>To have exhorted,</i>	<i>feared,</i>	<i>used,</i>	<i>shared.</i>
Hortatus a um	Veritus a um	Usus a um	Partitus a um
esse or fuisse	esse or fuisse	esse or fuisse	esse or fuisse

FUTURE.

<i>To be about to exhort,</i>	<i>fear,</i>	<i>use,</i>	<i>share.</i>
Hortaturus a um esse	Veriturus esse	Usurus esse	Partiturus esse

Participles.

IMPERFECT.

<i>Exhorting,</i>	<i>fearing,</i>	<i>using,</i>	<i>sharing.</i>
Horta-ns -ntis	Vere-ns -ntis	Ut-ens -entis	Parti-ens -entis

PERFECT.

<i>Having exhorted,</i>	<i>feared,</i>	<i>used,</i>	<i>shared.</i>
Hortatus a um	Veritus a um	Usus a um	Partitus a um

FUTURE.

<i>About to exhort.</i>	<i>About to fear.</i>	<i>About to use.</i>	<i>About to share.</i>
Hortaturus a um	Veriturus a um	Usurus a um	Partiturus a um

Gerundive.

Exhorting, fearing, using, &c., or (meet) to be exhorted, feared, &c.
 Hortandus a um Verendus a um Utendus a um Partiendus a um

Gerunds.

Declined like *Bellum* in five cases—Nom., Acc., Gen., Dat., Abl.
Exhorting, *fearing,* *using,* *sharing.*
 Hortandum Verendum Utendum Partiendum

Supines.

Acc. in um, *exhorting* or to *exhort.* *Abl.* in u, *exhorting* or to be *exhorted.*
 Hortatum Veritum Usus Partitum

CONJUGATION of a Verb, *Patior, suffer,*
 which follows partly the Consonant and partly the I Conjugation.

Indicative Mood.**PRESENT.**

S. Patior patēris patitur. *P.* Patimur patimini patiuntur.

PAST IMPERFECT.

S. Patiebar, &c.

FUTURE. Patiar patiēris, &c.

Imperative Mood.**PRESENT.**

S. Patere.

P. Patimini

FUTURE.

S. 2 Patitor 3 patitor.

P. 3 Patiuntor

Subjunctive Mood.**PRESENT.**

S. Patiar patiaris, &c.

PAST. Patērer patērēris, &c.

Infinitive. Pati.

Participles. Patiens patiendus.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Pōssum, for Potis-sūm, *am able or can.*

- Indicative.* PRESENT. **S. Possum** potes potest. **P. Possumus** potestis **possunt**. PAST IMPERFECT. Potēram potēras, &c. FUTURE. Potēro potēris, &c. PRESENT PERFECT. Potui potuisti, &c. PAST PERFECT. Potueram, &c. FUTURE PERFECT. Potuero.
- Subjunctive.* PRESENT. **Possim** possis, &c. PAST. **Possem** posses, &c. PRESENT PERFECT. Potuerim, &c. PAST PERFECT. Potuissem, &c.
- Infinitive.* IMPERFECT. **Posse**. PERFECT. Potuisse. **Participle.** Potens.

Vōlo, *I wish or am willing.*

- Indicative.* PRESENT. **S. Volo** vīs vult. **P. Volūmus** vultis volunt. PAST IMPERFECT. Volēbam, &c. FUTURE. Volam voles, &c. PRESENT PERFECT. Vólui, &c. PAST PERFECT. Volueram, &c. FUTURE PERFECT. Voluero, &c.
- Subjunctive.* PRESENT. **Vēlim** velis, &c. PAST. **Vellem** velles, &c. PRESENT PERFECT. Voluerim, &c. PAST PERFECT. Voluissem, &c.
- Infinitive.* IMPERFECT. **Velle**. PERFECT. Voluisse. **Participle.** Volens.

Nōlo, for Non-volo, *I do not wish or am unwilling.*

- Indicative.* PRESENT. **Nolo** nonvīs nonvult **noīumus** nonvultis nolunt. PAST IMPERFECT. Nolebam, &c. FUTURE. Nolum noles, &c. PRESENT PERFECT. Nōlui, &c. PAST PERFECT. Nolueram, &c. FUTURE PERFECT. Noluero.
- Imperative.* PRESENT. **Noli** nolito. FUTURE. **Nolite** nolitote.
- Subjunctive.* PRESENT. **Nolim** nolis, &c. PAST. **Nollem** nolles, &c. PRESENT PERFECT. Noluerim, &c. PAST PERFECT. Noluissem, &c.
- Infinitive.* IMPERFECT. **Nolle**. PERFECT. Noluisse. **Participle.** Nolens.

Mālo, for Magis volo, *I would rather, I prefer.*

- Indicative.* PRESENT. **Malo** mavis mavult **malumus** mavultis malunt. PAST IMPERFECT. Malebam, &c. FUTURE. Malam males, &c. PRESENT PERFECT. Malui maluisti, &c. PAST PERFECT. Malueram. FUTURE PERFECT. Maluero.
- Subjunctive.* PRESENT. **Malim** malis, &c. PAST. **Mallem** malles, &c.
- Infinitive.* IMPERFECT. **Malle**. PERFECT. Maluisse.

Do, I put or give.

Indicative. PRESENT. *S.* Do dās dāt. *P.* Dāmus dātis dant.
 PAST IMPERFECT. Dābam, &c. FUTURE. Dābo dābīs, &c.
 PRESENT PERFECT. Dēdi dēdisti, &c. PAST PERFECT. Dederam.
 FUTURE PERFECT. Dederō.

Imperative. PRESENT. Dā dātē. FUTURE. Dātō dātō dātōte danto.

Subjunctive. PRESENT. Dem dēs dēt, &c. PAST. Dārem dāres,
 &c. PRESENT PERFECT. Dederim. PAST PERFECT. Dedissem.

Infinitive. IMPERFECT. Dāre. PERFECT. Dedisse.

Participles. IMPERFECT. Dāns dantis. FUTURE. Daturus.
Gerund. Dandum.

Edo, I eat, has the additional forms—*Indicative.* PRESENT. **Es**
 est estis.

Imperative. **Este** estote. *Subjunctive.* PAST. **Essem**, &c.

Infinitive. **Esse**.

ACTIVE. FĒRO, I bring, drops a vowel in some forms.

Indicative. PRESENT. *S.* Fero fers fert. *P.* Ferimus fertis
 ferunt. PAST IMPERF. Ferebam, &c. FUTURE. Feram feres, &c.
 PRES. PERF. Tūli tulisti, &c. PAST PERF. Tuleram. FUT.
 PERF. Tulero.

Imperative. PRESENT. Fer ferte. FUTURE. Ferto fertote
 ferunto.

Subjunctive. PRES. Feram, &c. PAST. Ferrem, &c. PRES. PERF.
 Tulerim. PAST PERF. Tulissem.

Infinitive. IMPERF. Ferre. PERFECT. Tulisse. *Supine.* Lātum.

Participles. IMPERF. Ferens. FUTURE. Laturus. *Gerund.*
 Ferendum.

PASSIVE. *Indicative.* PRES. Feror ferris fertur, &c. PAST
 IMPERF. Ferebar. FUTURE. Ferar fereris, &c. PERFECTS. Latus
 sum. Latus eram, &c.

Imperative. FUTURE. Fertor fertor ferimini feruntor.

Subjunctive. PRESENT. Ferar, &c. PAST. Ferrer, &c. PERFECT
 Latus a um.

Infinitive. PRESENT. Ferri. FUTURE. Latum iri. PERFECT.
 Latus a um esse,

Participles. PERFECT. Lātus a um. GERUNDIVE. Ferendus
 a um.

FIO, I become, 4th or I Conjugation, used in the Imperfect Tenses
 as the passive of Facio, I do or make.

Indicative. PRESENT. *S.* Fio fis fit. *P.* Fimus fitis fiunt. PAST
 IMPERFECT. Fiebam, &c. FUTURE. Fiam fies, &c. PERFECTS.
 Factus sum, &c. Factus eram, &c. Factus ero, &c.

Imperative. PRESENT. Fi fite. FUTURE. Fito fitote fiunto.

Subjunctive. PRESENT. Fiam, &c. PAST. Fierem, &c. PERFECT.
 Factus sim, &c.

Infinitive. IMPERFECT. Fieri. FUTURE. Fore or Futurus esse.
 PERFECT. Factus esse.

Participles. PERFECT. Factus. GERUNDIVE. Faciendus.

EO, *I go*, is mostly of the 4th or I Conjugation.

Indicative. PRESENT. *S.* **EO** is *it.* *P.* **IMUS** *itis eunt.* PAST IMPERFECT. **IBAM**, &c. FUTURE. **IBO** *ibis, &c.* PRESENT PERF. **IVI** or *ii.* PAST PERFECT. **IVERAM** or *ieram.* FUTURE PERFECT. **IVERO** or *iero.*

Imperative. PRESENT. **I** *ite.* FUTURE. **ITO** *ito itote eunto.*

Subjunctive. PRESENT. **EAM** *eas, &c.* PAST. **IREM**, &c. PRESENT PERFECT. **IVERIM** or *ierim.* PAST PERFECT. **IVISSEM** or *issem.*

Infinitive. IMPERFECT. **IRE.** FUTURE. **ITURUS** a *um esse.* PERFECT. **IVISSE** or *isse.*

Participles. IMPERFECT. **IENS** *euntis, &c.* FUTURE. **ITURUS** a *um.*

Gerund. **EUNDUM.** *Supine.* **ITUM** *itu.*

PASSIVE used impersonally. **ITUR** *ibatur ibitur itum est, &c.*

CoePI, *I begin*, **Memini**, *I remember*, **Odi**, *I hate*, **Novi**, *I know*, are Perfects, used also as Imperfects. These Verbs have the three Perfects in all Moods.

Memini has Imperative **memento**. **CoePI** and **Odi** have Participles **Coeptus** *coepturus*, **Osus** *osurus*.

Indicative. PRESENT. **AIO** (*I say*) **ais ait—aiunt.** PAST IMPERFECT. **AIEBAM**, &c.

Indicative. PRESENT. **INQUAM** (*I say*) **inquis inquit inquit—inquunt.** IMPERFECT. **INQUIEBAT.** FUTURE. **INQUIES.** PRESENT PERFECT. **INQUIISTI.** IMPERATIVE. **INQUITO.**

IRREGULAR VERBS.*

shine	luxi	luceo	sound	crepŭm	crepō	shine	luxi	luceo	sound	crepŭm	crepō
mourn	luxi	lugeo	lie down	culŭm	cubui	mourn	luxi	lugeo	lie down	culŭm	cubui
remain	manai	maneō	give	dŭm	cubui	remain	manai	maneō	give	dŭm	cubui
miz	miscui	misceo	tame	dōmŭm	dēdi	miz	miscui	misceo	tame	dōmŭm	dēdi
bite	mōmordi	mordeo	support, assist	jūtum	dōmŭi	bite	mōmordi	mordeo	support, assist	jūtum	dōmŭi
move	mōvi	mōveo	wash	{ lavatum }	juvi	move	mōvi	mōveo	wash	{ lavatum }	juvi
dread	pāvi	pāveo	cut	{ lautum }	lavi	dread	pāvi	pāveo	cut	{ lautum }	lavi
hang	pēpendi	pendeo	stand	sectum	sēcui	hang	pēpendi	pendeo	stand	sectum	sēcui
laugh	risi	rideo	stand	sōnŭm	sōnui	laugh	risi	rideo	stand	sōnŭm	sōnui
engage to give	sēdi	sēdeo	stand	stŭm	stēti	engage to give	sēdi	sēdeo	stand	stŭm	stēti
advice	spōpōndi	spōndeo	Compound have—	stŭm	stati, stitum or statum.	advice	spōpōndi	spōndeo	Compound have—	stŭm	stati, stitum or statum.
hold	sūsai	sūsādeo	thunder	tōnŭm	tōnui	hold	sūsai	sūsādeo	thunder	tōnŭm	tōnui
shear	tānui	tōndeo	forbid	vētŭm	vēui	shear	tānui	tōndeo	forbid	vētŭm	vēui
twist	tōtōndi	tōndeo				twist	tōtōndi	tōndeo			
toast	tōrsi	torqueo				toast	tōrsi	torqueo			
swell	torrui	torreo				swell	torrui	torreo			
press, urge	tursi	turgeo	burn	arsu	arsu	press, urge	tursi	turgeo	burn	arsu	arsu
see	ursi	urgeo	increase	auctu	auctu	see	ursi	urgeo	increase	auctu	auctu
own	vidi	video	take care	cauti	cauti	own	vidi	video	take care	cauti	cauti
	vōvi	vōveo	fill up	complētum	complēvi		vōvi	vōveo	fill up	complētum	complēvi
			blot out	delētum	delēvi				blot out	delētum	delēvi
			teach	doctum	dōcui				teach	doctum	dōcui
			favour	fatum	fāvi				favour	fatum	fāvi
			weep	fletum	flēvi				weep	fletum	flēvi
			cherish	fōtum	fōvi				cherish	fōtum	fōvi
			shine brightly						shine brightly		
			cling	haecum	haeci				cling	haecum	haeci
			indulge	indulŭm	indulsi				indulge	indulŭm	indulsi
			command	jussu	jussi				command	jussu	jussi

* Some of these verbs are not, strictly speaking, irregular; but the terminations cannot be applied to the roots precisely as in the paradigms given.

* Some of these verbs are not, strictly speaking, *irregular* : but the terminations cannot be applied to the roots precisely as in the paradigms given.

IRREGULAR VERBS.—Continued.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

In UO.

acuo
fuo
struo
vivo

acutum
fluxum
structum
victum

sharpen.
flow
build, pile up
live

linguo
mergo

pango
parco
pingo
pungo
stringo
spargo
tango
tergo
vinco

liqui
merui

{ panxi or
pegi
pépervi
pinxi
púpugi
strinxi
sparavi
tétigi
teravi
vici

lictum
mersum
pactum or
pactum
parsum
pictum
punctum
strictum
sparsum
tactum
tersum
victum

leave
dip
fix in
spare
pinch
prick
press close
scatter
touch
wipe
conquer

In IO.

cápio
cúpio
facio
fodio
fugio
jacio
pario
quatio
rápio
-spicio

captum
cúptum
factum
fossam
fúgi
jáci
pépári
quassum
raptum
-spectum

take
desire
make, do
dig
fly
throw
bring forth, get
shake
match
only in
look compounds

accendo
cádo
caedo
cétto
crádo
defendo
édo
findo
fundo

accendi
cecidí
cecidí
cessi
clausi
crádidí
defendi
édi
fidí
fúdi

accensum
casum
caesum
caesum
clausum
créditum
defensum
esum
fasum
fusum

kindle
fall
cause to fall
move, yield
shut
believe, trust
defend
eat
split
pour

In BO & PO.

bíbo
rumpo
scribo

bíbí
rúpi
scripí

drink
break
write

In GO, HO, CO, GUO, QUO,
as coquo coxi coctum, cook.

ágo
cogo
figo
fingo
frango
ico
lago

ági
cógí
fígí
fíní
frágí
icí
lágí

do, drive, act
compel
fasten
feign
break
strike
gather, read

pando
pando
prehendo
scando
scindo
tendo
tundo

pandi
pépendi
prehendi
scandi
scidi
tétendi
túdi

pasum or
pansum
pensum
prehensum
scisum
scisum
tensum or
tantum
tunsum or
tunsum

spread open
weigh
seize
climb
cut
stretch
beat

In DO.

accensum
casum
caesum
caesum
clausum
créditum
defensum
esum
fasum
fusum

kindle
fall
cause to fall
move, yield
shut
believe, trust
defend
eat
split
pour

pasum or
pansum
pensum
prehensum
scisum
scisum
tensum or
tantum
tunsum or
tunsum

spread open
weigh
seize
climb
cut
stretch
beat

The compounds of *do* make *didī*, *ditum*; as
addo addidī additum add
Semi-Deponent, fido fisis sum, trust

In I.O.

ālo	ālui	{ āltum or āltum }	nourish
anteocello	anteocellui		excel
cēlo	cēlui	cultum	cultivate, till
consulo	consului	consultum	{ give advice or ask for advice
fallo	fēllui	falsum	deceive
mōlo	mōlui	molitum	grind
occulo	occului	occultum	conceal
pello	pēplui	pulsum	thrust
tollo	eustāli	sublatum	lift up
vello	velli	vulsum	pull or pinch

In M.O.

ēmo	ēmī	emptum	buy
gēmo	gēmī	gemitum	groan
premo	pressi	pressum	press
sumo	sumpsi	sumptum	take

In N.O.

cāno	cēcni	cantum	sing
carno	crēvi	crētum	appareat, per-
gigno	gēmī	gēnitum	beget [ovis
pōno	ipēni	pōitum	place
sino	sivi	situm	allow, permit

sparno	spērvi	spētum	despise
sterno	strēvi	strētum	throw down
temno	tempai	temptum	scorn.
curro	cūcurri	cursum	run
gēro	gēsai	gestum	carry
quaro	quasēvi	quasitum	seek
sero	serui	sertum	arrange
sero	sēvi	sātum	sow
tero	trivi	tritum	rub
ūro	ussi	ustum	burn
verro	verri	versum	sweep
flecto	flexi	flexum	bind
mitto	missi	missum	send
necto	nexui, nexi	nexum	knit
pōto	{ pētivi or pētī }	petitum	seek, aim at
verto	verai	versum	turn
creseo	crēvi	cretum	grow
disco	didici		learn
nosco	nōvi	nōtum	become ac-
pasco	pāvi	pastum	feed [quainted
posco	pōposci		demand
quiesco	quiesci	quiesum	rest
suesco	sūvi	suetum	accustom my-
taxo	taxui	textum	[self weave.

IRREGULAR VERBS—Continued.

DEPONENTS.

adipiscor	adeptus sum
aggredior	aggressus sum
amplector and complextor	{ amplexus and complexus sum }
fruo	fructus and fructus sum
irascor	iratus sum
lôquor	lôcutus sum
môrto	mortuus sum
nascor	nactus or natus sum
nitor	nixus or nixus sum
obliscor	oblitus sum
pâtior	passus sum
sequor	sectus sum
proficiscor	profectus sum
quôror	questus sum
ulciscor	ultus sum
ûtor	usus sum

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

âpério	âpertum
eo	itum
farcio	{ fartum or factum }
fulcio	fulctum
haurio	haustum
repperio	repperitum
salio	salitum
sentio	sensum
sépelio	sépultum
vénio	ventum
vincio	vinctum

DEPONENTS.

expôrior	expertus sum
mêtor	mensus sum
ordior	ortus sum
orior	ortus sum

PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE ACCUSATIVE.

Ad	to or near	Ob	on account of
Adversus	against	Pence	in the power of
Ante	before	Per	through
Apud	by, near	Pone	behind
Circa or Circum	around	Post	after
Circiter	about	Præter	besides
Cis, citra	on this side of	Prope	near
Contra	against	Propter	because of
Extra	outside of	Secundum	according to
Intra	below	Trans	across
Inter	between, among	Ultra	{ on the other side of }
Intra	within	Versus	towards

PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE ABLATIVE.

A, ab, abs	by, from	Ex	out of, from
Abque	without	Præ	before
Coram	in the presence of	Pro	in front of, for
Cum	with	Sine	without
De	down from	Tenus	up to

PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE ACC. & ABL.

In	into, against	Super	over, about
Sub	under	Subter	under
		Clam, unknown to.	

LATIN GENDERS.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Generally Feminine.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Masculine Endings, er, ir, and us. Neuter Ending, um.

* *Exceptions* { alvus, colus (m.), domus, humus, vannus;
 { Greek nouns in odus, as exodus, &c., with dia-
 { lectus, diphthongus, &c.
 { PELAGUS, VIRUS, VULGUS, &c.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Masculine Endings.

er, or, os, es, increasing; o, when not do, go, io.

Principal Exceptions.*

er CADAVER	ITER	CHAOS	EPOS
PAPAVER	TUBER	OS (oris)	OS (ossis)
UBER	VER	es compes	merces
VERBER	linter	merges	quies
or arbor	AEQUOR	requies	seges
COR	MARMOR.	teges	ABS.
os COS	dos	o caro	echo

Feminine Endings.

do, go, io, as, is, aus, x,

es, not increasing; s, impure;

us, long, in words of two or more syllables.

Principal Exceptions.

do cardo	ordo	udo
go harpago	ligo	margo
io nouns not abstract, as papilio, &c.;		
also ternio, &c.		
as as elephas vas (vadis)		
VAS (vasis)	FAS NEFAS	
is amnis	anguis	axis
cinis	collis	crinis
fascis	finis	foliis
ignis	lapis	mensis
panis	piscis	postis
sanguis	torris	unguis
vermis		vectis
x calix	codex	cortex
grex	pollex	silex
vertex		frutex
es acinaeas		thorax
s mons	pons	rudens
dens	fons	hydrops
		but rudentes pl.

* In these tables of Exceptions the words in SMALL CAPITALS are neuter, in black feminine, in ordinary type masculine.

Neuter Endings.

G, A, T, E, L, N, AR, UR, US, *short*; US *long*, in monosyllables.

Principal Exceptions.

i sal	sol	us <i>short</i> ,	lepus
n lien	pecten	pecus (udis)	
ren	splen		
ur fur	furfur	us <i>long</i> ,	grus
turtur	vultur	sus	mus

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Masculine, *except* acus, idus (pl.), manus, porticus, tribus.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Feminine, *except* dies (plur.), meridies.

A. Masculine *by meaning*. Names of Male persons, the Occupations of men, and Winds, Rivers, and Months.

B. Feminine ,, ,, **Females, Countries, Islands, Towns, Plants, and Trees.**

But Plants in er of the 2nd, Masculine; in er or ur of the 3rd, Neuter.

